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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Explosive Situation

THE governmental crises in Persia and Egypt undoubtedly create a new and dangerous situation in the Middle East, with unpredictable consequences. The resignation of Ahmed Ghavam from the Premiership of Persia before he had time to formulate policies, much less to put them into effect, not only renders nugatory any chances of an Anglo-Iranian rapprochement on the oil dispute, but may offer the Persian extremists the pretext they require for an attempt to overthrow the country's constitution. The Tehran rioters, it is to be noted, have directed their venom, not merely against Ahmed Ghavam, but also against the Shah. The explosive situation in Iran is ideal for exploitation by Russia, and the possibility of indirect manipulations through the Communist-dominated Tudeh Party cannot be ignored. This development may be avoided if Dr. Mossadeq allows himself independently to be reinstated as Premier, for while he is anti-British, he has not, at least up to the present, shown any signs that he is pro-Russian. The Tudeh Party are reported to be pressing for the return of Mossadeq, but they probably intend to use him as a tool. Their antipathy to constitutional government is well known. Mossadeq may well find himself in the dilemma of having to choose between denying himself the leadership of the Persian Government, or assuming it under the dangerous patronage of a Party that would not hesitate to use the Premier to further their own ends.

THE change of government in Egypt has been accomplished more easily, yet there is little in the latest development which offers prospects of improved relations between Cairo and London. Hilaly Pasha's policies concerning the questions of the Canal Zone, the Sudan and the Middle East defence scheme have been made all too clear. During his previous Premiership he displayed no willingness to compromise or bargain on any of these issues. It will require a profound change of attitude on his part to bring outstanding Anglo-Egyptian differences nearer to settlement, although he may be influenced in this direction by recent announcements that the Western Powers intend to go ahead and create the structure for a Middle East defence alliance irrespective of Egypt's participation. In her own interests Egypt badly needs the guaranteed protection for her frontiers and she cannot afford to be left isolated. She has already received a firm offer from Britain that would enable her to realise aspirations in the Canal Zone as a quid pro quo for associating herself with an Allied defence pact—probably the most equitable solution to an admittedly difficult problem. The onus for renewing negotiations with Britain rests squarely on the Egyptians, and the knowledge that any genuine overtures would be welcomed by London, may encourage Hilaly Pasha to take long overdue action in this direction.

REDS JOIN IN TEHERAN DEMONSTRATIONS

Shout Slogans Against Shah 'MOSSADEGH VICTORY' CELEBRATED

Teheran, July 21. Soon after the resignation of Premier Ghavam became known today cheering crowds marched into the premises of the Shah's photographer and wrecked it, tearing down photographs of the Shah and other members of the Royal family.

Troops had to be summoned to disperse the crowd.

A National Front leader, Hassibi, announced that all those responsible for today's killings would be tried and punished severely.

Later the Police fired to break up crowds gathered in the vicinity of Ghavam's residence.

The Police also prevented efforts by Communists to re-occupy their old 'Democratic Club'. Four months ago, under Dr. Mohammed Mossadeq's orders, these premises were sealed and taken over by the Government.

The streets were this evening full of people singing Mossadeq songs. They also shouted 'Down with the son of Reza Khan' (former Shah).

Hassibi, speaking at tonight's extraordinary session of the Majlis, demanded the immediate trial of Ghavam and others for today's incidents. He urged that Ghavam should be hanged in Majlis Square.

Earlier in the day, the car of Hassan Imami, the Speaker of the Majlis, had been stoned by demonstrators while he tried to go to meet the Shah. If the Majlis is unable to give Dr. Mossadeq a vote of acceptance as the new Premier, informed sources think that one of his prominent supporters may be asked to succeed Ghavam. The news of Ghavam's resignation was first disclosed by Hussein Makki, one of the right hand men of Ghavam's predecessor, Dr. Mossadeq, after demonstrations in which at least 15 people were killed. A mammoth crowd assembled in front of the Majlis Square heard Hussein Makki announce 'victory for Mossadeq, our nation's leader.'

JUBILANT CROWDS

Soon afterwards the crowd formed into procession and paraded the streets. They did not only without being molested but to an encore provided by soldiers and Police who only a few hours ago were dispersing them.

The crowds marched jubilantly and enthusiastically, carrying aloft full sized pictures of Dr. Mossadeq whose succession by Ghavam had touched off the current crisis.

Simultaneously, Teheran sprang into life suddenly. A city that was dead two hours earlier bristled with activity. National Front Deputies, supporting the ex-Premier, led the procession towards Dr. Mossadeq's residence.

Shooting incidents this morning had swelled the ranks of the National Front Deputies. This afternoon they reached the figure of 40 and Ghavam, having lost hope of ever having a majority, tendered his resignation.

Before this more than 200 arrests were made as Police and troops, supported by tanks and armoured cars, fought with demonstrators in most parts of the capital.

At one time some of the rioters tried to climb the railings outside the Parliament building. Others carried shoulder high into a main square the bodies of three people killed in the disorders.

REDS APPEAR

Communist elements, taking part in a work stoppage, shouted 'Down with the Shah, we want a Republic.' They did this while they mixed freely with the Mossadeq demonstrators.

Political observers noted that this was the first time that the Communists, who have been under a ban for the past four years, since an attack on the Shah, had openly given vent to their feelings. The National Front supporting Dr. Mossadeq had opposed for a stoppage of work and business throughout Persia today and for rooftop prayers to-

Want Mrs Roosevelt As Candidate

Chicago, July 22.

The Oregon delegation to the Democratic Convention sent a telegram to Mrs Eleanor Roosevelt on Monday, asking if she would consider having her name placed in the nomination for the Vice-President. Mrs Roosevelt will address the Convention on Tuesday night. The Oregon group will seek an answer from her during her visit here.—United Press.

TWELVE DIE IN QUAKE

San Francisco, July 21.

An amateur radio message received in San Francisco said that at least 12 persons were killed in Tehachapi, as a result of the earthquake experienced.

Almost all buildings had collapsed, the report said. The hospital had to be evacuated.

Rescue crews trying to reach the stricken town must fight through blocked roads with broken power lines.

Reports filtering out of the little mountain community pleaded for doctors and nurses. An eye-witness in Tehachapi said, 'There was a terrifying rumble. The earth rocked convulsively and the entire faces of buildings on the main street crumbled and fell into the roadway.'

'The lights went out. Then men, women and children poured from the wrecked buildings. Some of the women and children were screaming and moaning as they crouched in the streets.'

'A big water tower at the head of the street collapsed and the water swirled through the debris of the main street.'

All available ambulances were sent to Tehachapi, whose biggest building is an old three-story hotel.

MAIN LINE CUT

Southern Pacific Railroad reported that its main line between Tehachapi and Bakersfield was broken and at least one tunnel had caved in.

The first shock in Los Angeles lasted for nearly three minutes, rising and falling in intensity. It was followed by at least five more within 30 minutes.

In some sections of the city continuous shaking went on for 15 minutes after the first shock.

Hotel residents ran from their rooms in their night clothes. Dogs throughout the city howled with terror.

Tons of earth blocked the main inland highway between Los Angeles and San Francisco.

'The whole top of a mountain seems to have slid off,' a road patrolman said.

In San Francisco, where the disastrous quake of 1906 is still remembered, tremors caused the floor of the San Francisco Chronicle building to sway slightly and set light fixtures swinging. But police there had no reports of damage.

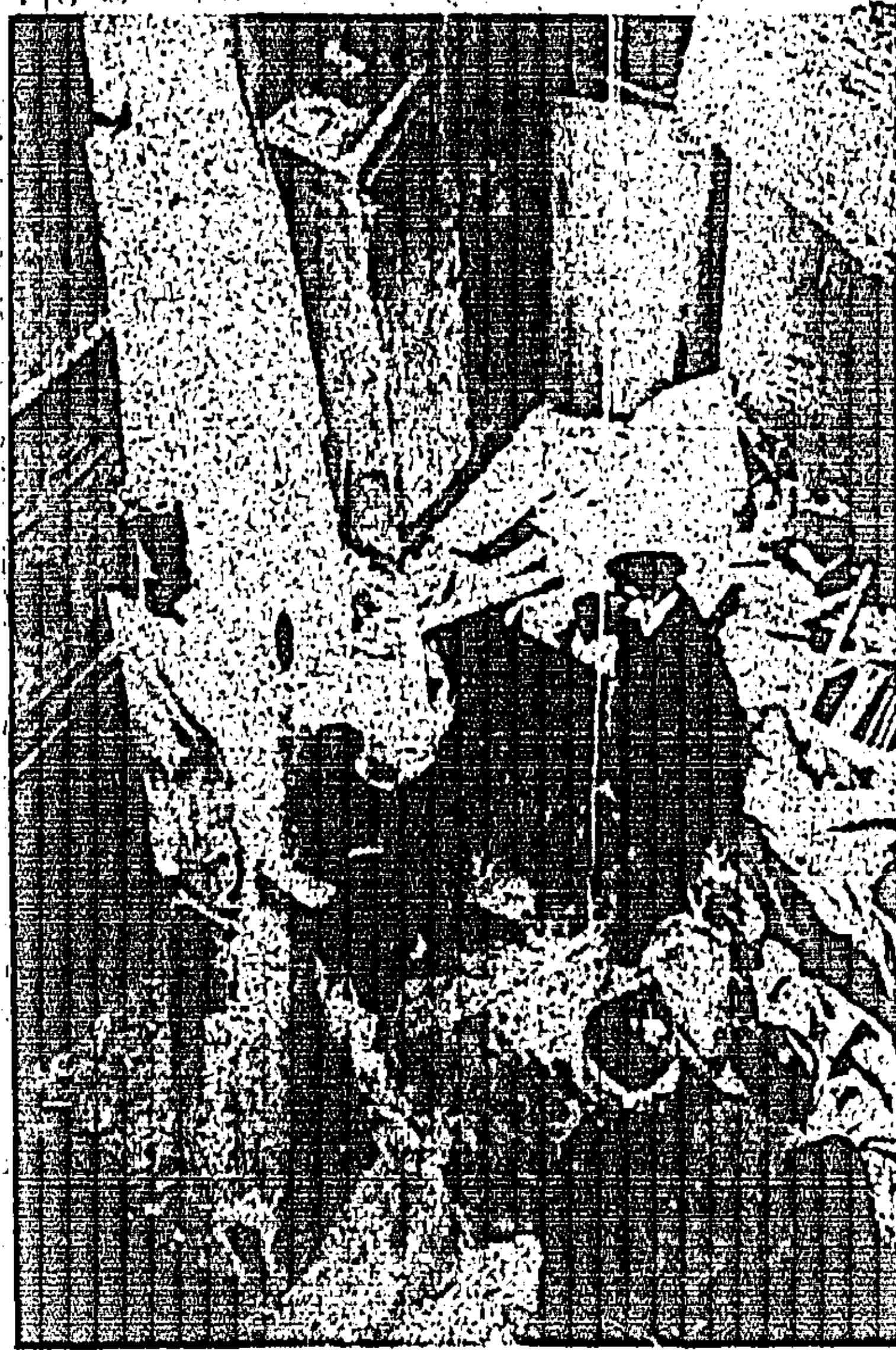
The 1906 quake killed 492 people in San Francisco. Fires burned for three days, destroying a vast area of the young city.—Reuter.

VIETNAMESE LOSE OUTPOSTS

Saigon, July 21.

Communist-led rebels captured two Vietnamese outposts 60 miles south-west of here today, killing two and taking 24 prisoners. In northern Vietnam, meanwhile, native troops routed attackers from a fortified village and forced the enemy to pull back from Phuyl, 28 miles south of Hanoi.—United Press.

Jet Crashes Into Hotel



An RAF Vampire Jet crashed on the roof of an hotel in Cardiff, Wales after colliding in mid-air with another Vampire. Three flats and two rooms at the hotel were badly damaged, and a woman member of the staff was killed. The pilots of both planes baled out safely. Firemen search among the debris for the body of the dead woman while, on the left, can be seen the wing of the jet.—London Express.

CATI Appeal Opens Before Privy Council

London, July 21.

The appeal regarding the ownership of 40 civil aircraft valued at over £1,000,000 (US\$2,800,000) on the airfield at Kai Tak, Hongkong, came before the Privy Council in London today and was described as having important international implications.

The action was brought by Civil Air Transport Incorporated of Delaware, United States, and the aircraft were formerly part of the assets of the Central Air Transport Corporation that was described as an 'unincorporated commercial enterprise of the Government of the Republic of China.'

The respondents did not appear.

Privy Counsellors hearing the appeal included Viscount Simon, Lord Normand, Lord Oaksey and Lord Reid.

Sir Hartley Shawcross, ex-Labour Government Attorney-General, appearing for the appellants, said that the appeal came before Their Lordships under a special procedure established by Order in Council in view of the great importance of the issues. Because of the war in Korea the international implications were much graver than they were then.

The aircraft were flown to Hongkong by the servants and on the orders of the Nationalist Government which was then recognised by Britain as the de jure Government of China.

On December 12, 1949, the aircraft were sold by that Government to the predecessors in title of the appellants.

THE QUESTION

'The question in this case is whether the fact that some three or four weeks later the British Government, without as far as any one knows, any prior warning, recognised the pro-Communist Government as then becoming the de jure Government of China, can affect the proprietary rights which had already been obtained by third parties outside China and which resulted in these aircraft being registered in the United States,' Sir Hartley said.

'The broad proposition I make is that there is no authority, either of municipal or international law, to support the view, upheld though it has been by the Court of Hongkong, that the succession of one government to another can affect in any way the rights otherwise lawfully acquired from a previous government by persons and in relation to property outside the sovereignty of either government.'

Sir Hartley said that in 1949, while the civil war was raging in China, three airlines were operating. One was American owned by General C. L. Chen, a pilot and Whiting Willauer. The other two airlines were Chinese—the China National Aviation Corporation and the Central Air Transport Corporation, a China government organization that operated valuable modern American aircraft.

HE RETURNED TO DIE

London, July 21.

For more than 16 years Commissioner Ernest Hollidge, an ex-Army warrant officer, worked at the entrance to No. 1 Dover Street, near busy Piccadilly, London.

Then, at nearly 70, he retired to Dover.

Today he travelled to London again to see some of his friends at No. 1. As he walked from the lift after saying goodbye he collapsed and died—almost on the spot where he spent so many of his working hours. Said a friend: 'We spent every night of the war here as an air raid warden. His life was one of complete devotion to duty. It seems as though he came back here to die.'—Reuter.

KEYNOTE SPEECH AT DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

Chicago, July 21.

Containment of the Communist menace abroad and its eradication at home 'is the only road to peace, the only means of preventing World War III and the only way to meet the challenge of our times. The Democratic Party alone can meet the challenge,' declared Governor Paul Dever, Temporary Chairman, in his keynote speech to the Democratic National Convention here today.

Governor Dever said that three times in American history fate had been the decision of the electorate: in 1860 to preserve the Union, in 1916 to guide the nation in a war-torn world and in 1932 to redeem the land from financial chaos. The fourth such election confronted the nation in 1952 with the issue of peace.

'One thing alone threatens our tranquillity,' said Governor Dever. 'The menace is Communism both at home and abroad. To contain it abroad we must be strong and we must have strong, friendly allies to eradicate it. At home we must continue to fight to eliminate economic injustice, social intolerance and racial bigotry on which Communism breeds.'

'The containment of that menace abroad, its eradication at home, is the only road to peace, the only means of preventing World War III, the only way to meet the challenge of our times. The Democratic Party alone can meet that challenge.'

'During the next four years America needs a Democratic President loyal to principles and policies, both foreign and domestic, of the New Deal of Franklin Roosevelt and the Fair Deal of Harry Truman. To keep the peace the President must be equipped not only to contain Communism abroad. He must be dedicated to the maintenance and expansion of prosperity at home. These are but the head and tail of the same coin.'

'The Truman Doctrine stopped Communism at the Greek and Turkish borders. The Marshall Plan revitalised Western Europe, economically restored and militarily enabled it to help defend itself. NATO, united the free nations of Western Europe in common determination to repel further aggression.'

MUTUAL SECURITY

Mutual security, said Governor Dever, had brought strong friends, 'thereby increasing our own safety and lessening the chances of war.'

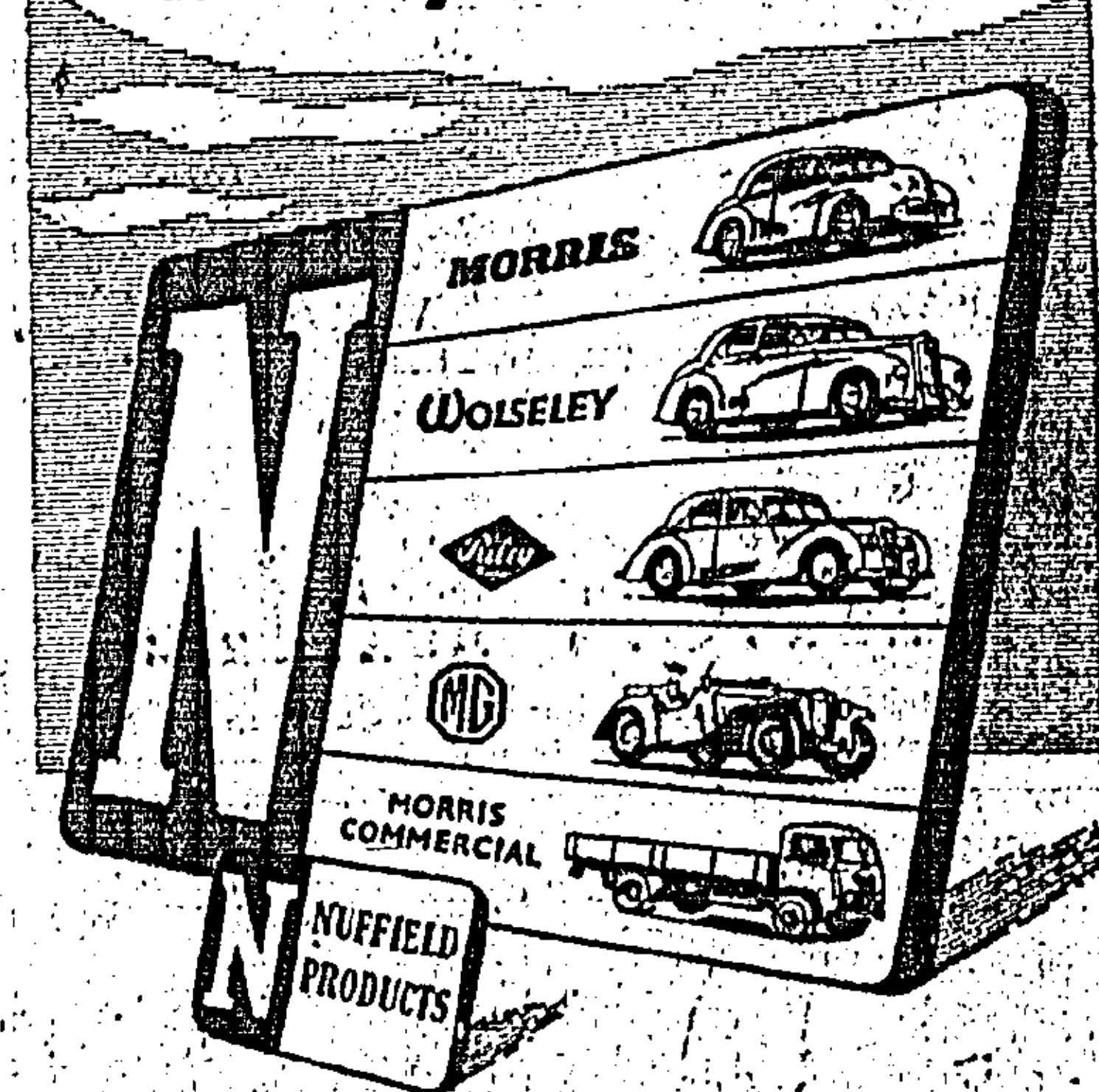
He continued: 'If any doubt of our national intentions lingered that doubt faded away when the Communists of North Korea invaded the Republic of South Korea. Here was the test of the United Nations. Our goal never has been the military conquest of world Communism—it has been the recapture of the invaded Republic and in that objective we have reached our goal. I know that there are some Republicans and at least one General of the Armies, now on a peculiarly negative status, who disagree.'

'Most people, however, will prefer the opinion of our Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Omar Bradley. To extend our sphere, he says, 'would lead to involvement in a wrong war, in the wrong place, at the wrong time, with a wrong enemy.'

'Eternal vigilance is not the only price of freedom. We must be strong as well as vigilant. That means we must be willing to give of the fruits of our bounteous earnings to finance staggering military costs, preserving liberty. We must restrain those from whom no just and lasting peace has yet to be secured... For the third time in the 20th Century the Democratic Administration faces a colossal task—stopping in its tracks the remorseless march of godless tyranny. This is done under the foreign policy and determined leadership of President Truman.'

'From the Russian border to the Pyrenees all Europe lay an easy prey to Soviet aggression.'

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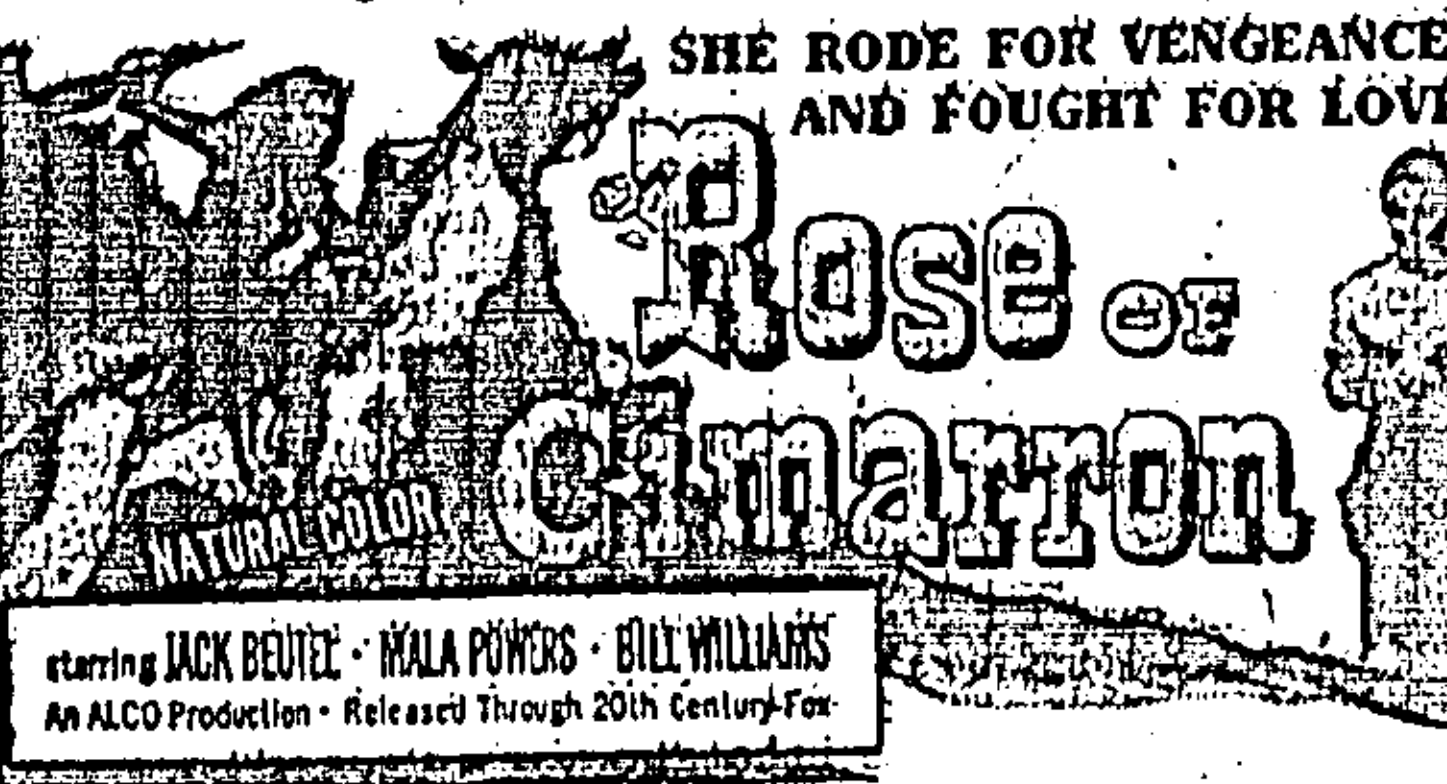
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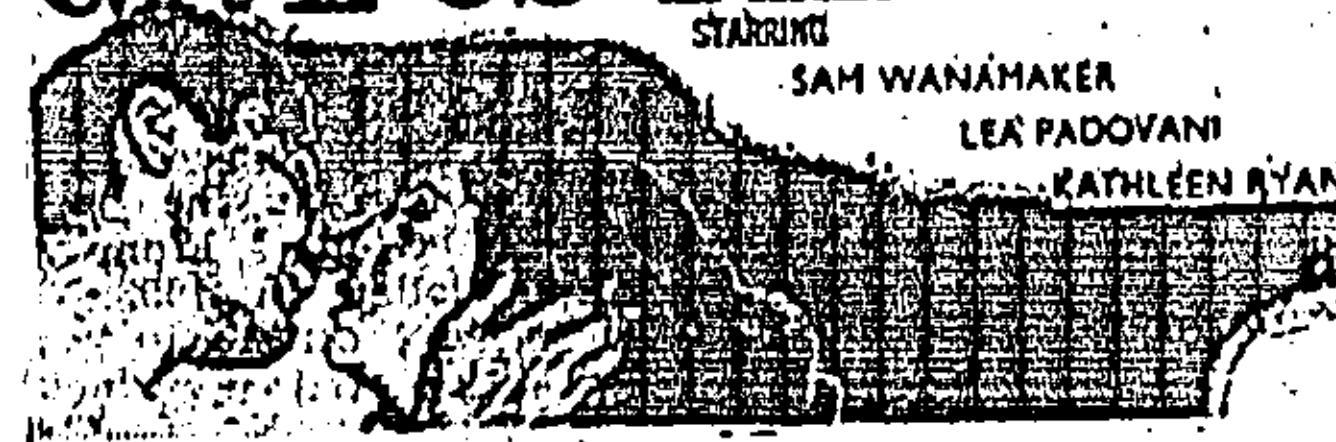
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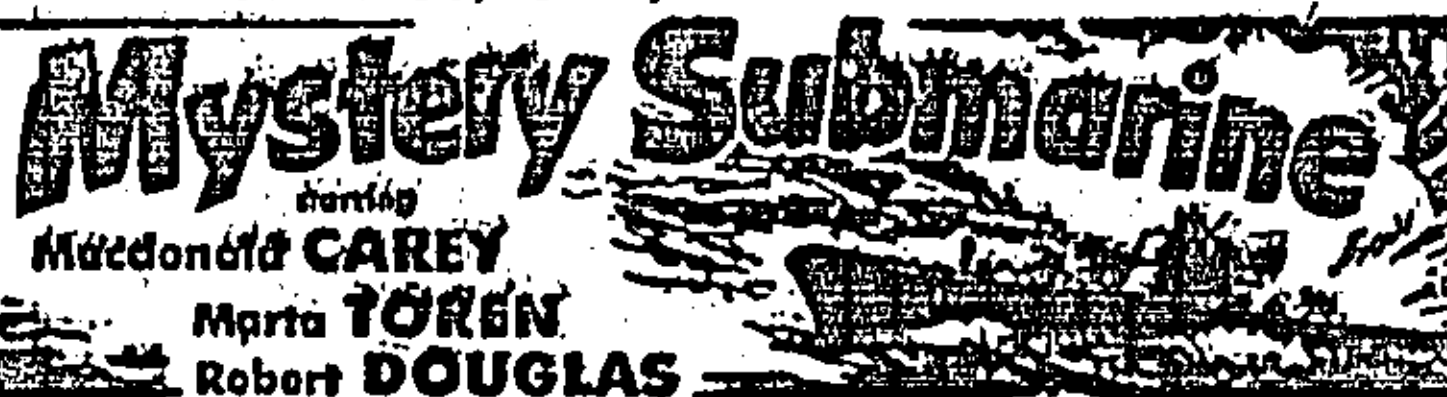


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She "Rides" The Range



With the aid of a mechanical toll candy, Jean Harlow, of Bedford, makes light (work) of carrying her rifle at Disney. She was a competitor in the Donaghy Challenge Cup at the National Rifle Association's meeting.—Renterphoto.

English Turn Into A Race Of Tinned-Food Eaters

London, July 21.

Have the English changed from a nation of roast-beef eaters into a nation of tinned-food eaters?

If the foods exhibited at the British Food Fair can be taken as a representative cross-section of our present-day diet, the answer is certainly "Yes".

Humidistat For New Britannias

London, July 21.

Air travellers who use the 100-seat Bristol Britannia airliner, when it goes into service in 1954 will breathe air heated, cooled, moistened or dried, as they prefer. To make this possible the plane is to have the latest piece of atmosphere equipment for its pressurized cabins.

It is a humidifying unit, being produced by General Electric Company, makers of Canberra bombers, for the Bristol Aeroplane Company which is building the turbo-prop Britannia. The unit comprises an electrically-heated boiler, controlled by a humidistat—a device which measures air moisture.

When humidity falls to 25 per cent, the humidistat automatically switches on the electric boiler and water is fed into the cabin atmosphere as steam. As soon as humidity rises to more than 60 per cent, the humidistat automatically turns the unit off again.

Most present-day aircraft have heating and cooling equipment. The Britannia will be the first to regulate humidity as well.

GLIDERS ARE OUT OF DATE

London, July 21.

Gliders and glider troops are to be abolished. They are out-dated.

This decision has been reached after conferences between the War Office and Air Ministry on the future of airborne operations.

Only exceptions is that possibly a small number of gliders could be used for carrying excessively bulky equipment in an emergency.

Tinned meat, tinned fish, tinned sausages, tinned English fruit piled high in giant pyramids in plenty—but nowhere was there a joint of beef, or any "live" food on display.

Flanking the walls was an exhibition of famous food paintings. Perhaps the exhibitors had picked them from the words of a poet: "Sell with Lobsters," "The Poulterer's Shop," and the "Boating Party" made the mouth water far more than chicken noodle soup, the mock cream and the "prepared Welsh Rabbit" on show below.

The overseas change from the tinned food to national recipes and the food with which to make them at the Australian stand; fat, round chesnuts from Holland; delicious confectionery from Spain.

COOKER FOR BLIND

Turron, on the Spanish stall—a nougat made of almonds, honey, sugar and white of egg—has already been adopted as a sweetmeat in the United States and Holland, in addition to the Spanish-speaking countries. It is likely to be equally popular here.

The gadget aspect of the fair was as successful as before. Noted amongst these were: an egg whisk that beats one egg up to the size of two, merely by adding air; a special non-slip kitchen floor polish—a £100 free accident insurance policy goes with every tin sold; and a cooker for the blind which tells when the required temperature is reached by means of differently toned bells, an indicator button, and Braille figures.

The first blind housewife to have this cooker won a first prize in a cake competition.—London Express Service.

STEEL GUARDED BY RADIO CARS

London, July 21.

Mobile police patrols, watchmen, searchlights and wire netting are being used to guard a giant stack of imported Japanese steel at London Airport.

Work on the largest-ever British Overseas Airways Corporation's hangar was held up for months by the shortage of steel. But a few days after the Japanese steel deliveries had begun more than a ton and a half was stolen.

Finland Finds Homes For 500,000 Refugees

Helsinki, July 21.

While fighting an epic struggle to fulfil reparations and mend its shattered economy, Finland has managed to find homes and new opportunities for 475,000 displaced citizens from the areas ceded to Soviet Russia in the treaty of 1944.

Almost half of these homeless were persons dependent entirely on agriculture or related occupations. The problem of re-settlement, therefore, has largely been the problem of finding tillable land.

Displaced persons from the lost areas of Karelia and Petsamo were actually driven from their home soil in two waves.

The first was in 1940, after the winter war with Russia ended with the June treaty signed in Moscow. Emergency legislation passed by the Finnish Parliament made available certain State and corporate-owned lands to some 39,000 refugee families.

When Germany declared war on Russia and pushed Soviet forces out of Karelia, some of the expelled farmers returned to their land. But after the German drive collapsed in 1944, they were forced to withdraw a second time. The 1944 treaty also forced Finnish citizens from the Porkkala region near Helsinki.

At the end of the second war, land for those who had lost their holdings became an even graver problem. Men disabled in the war, war widows and orphans and ex-Servicemen with families also were entitled to obtain land. The total number of applicants amounted to 208,000.

LAND EXPROPRIATION

The Land Expropriation Act of May, 1945, was drafted as an answer. The Act provided that land should be acquired first from the State, municipalities, religious bodies and corporations as well as from so-called land speculators. If these sources did not prove adequate, private landowners were to be forced to surrender land at a reasonable price.

In practice, compensation for land taken was not reasonable because inflation twisted the 1944 price structure upon which the Act was based.

A total of 191,000 square metres of land had been bought by the end of 1951 in carrying out the re-settlement plan. Expropriation was carried out along the following lines: private owners, 41.3 per cent; State, 26.5; municipalities, 6.7; church and religious bodies, 5.3; and corporations, 21.2.

The measures to help the displaced persons have proved as heavy a burden on the economy of the State as the war indemnity. But the new settlements are now blossoming and the expropriation of people driven away from their original homes are beginning to feel at home on their new lands.—United Press.

Horsewoman 'Put Off The Evil Day'

London, July 21.

Miss Frances Price, who used to run a riding school and was described at Croydon Bankruptcy Court as a "wonderful horsewoman," has been freed.

She had been in custody since June 18 because she failed to appear in court.

Miss Price, who was said to have carried on business as a show equipment maker at Bexley, Kent, was told by the Official Receiver, Mr C. T. Newman:

"This court, and your creditors are quite in the dark as to what has happened to the thousands of pounds that have passed through your hands."

He said there were claims against Miss Price amounting to more than £20,000, and told her: "You have treated your creditors in a most disgraceful way."

He said she had been "deliberately trying to put off the evil day."

Her public examination was adjourned.

Gold Uncovered By Landslides

Melbourne, July 21.

Landslides after floods at a former "gold rush" town of Wallhalla, Victoria, have left specks of gold showing among several feet of gravel and stones by the main street and houses.

Wallhalla's 400 residents believe that disaster may now turn to prosperity for the mining "ghost town."

In its gold rush days, Wallhalla was said to have a population of up to 30,000 recovering 28,000-000 worth of gold mined in the district.—Reuter.

TO MAKE ROOM FOR BOMBERS

Ottawa, July 21.

More than 300 trappers, fishermen and lumberjacks are to be moved away from a 4,000-acre range being built for the Royal Canadian Air Force in Northern Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Work has begun on this project, which will cost nearly £5,000,000, and will bring some of the latest developments of the science of warfare to a vast wild region where settlers, for years, have been far from civilisation.

The range will cover about 2,450 square miles in Saskatchewan, but so remote and desolate is this area that it has only 16 permanent residents, according to the Provincial Minister of Resources, Mr J.H. Brockelbank.

In addition, he said, there are about 200 residents of northern reserves who enter the area for trapping, fishing and lumber operations. These, also, must be kept out.

The Alberta section of the range must be cleared of about 90 trappers and woodmen.

The Canadian Government is responsible for moving the evacuees to new homes, and providing financial compensation.

Doctors' Views On Early Deaths

Dublin, July 21.

The British Medical Association and the Irish Medical Association, at their combined annual meeting here, discussed "Death in early adult life."

Dr R. C. Geary, director of the Central Statistics Office, Dublin, said that for want of the proper statistics we were prone to judge the condition of the public health by death rates alone. Even morbidity statistics were in an early stage of development, and we knew very little about the physical or mental health of the great majority of the public.

In all countries the decline in death rates during the past half century had been substantial, ranging from 40 per cent for Portugal to 78 per cent for Norway.

Portugal, Finland, and Ireland had the highest figures for tuberculosis as percentages of total deaths. The Scandinavian countries, England and Wales, and the Netherlands, with relatively high standards of living, had the lowest mortality rates in general and tuberculosis mortality rates in particular.

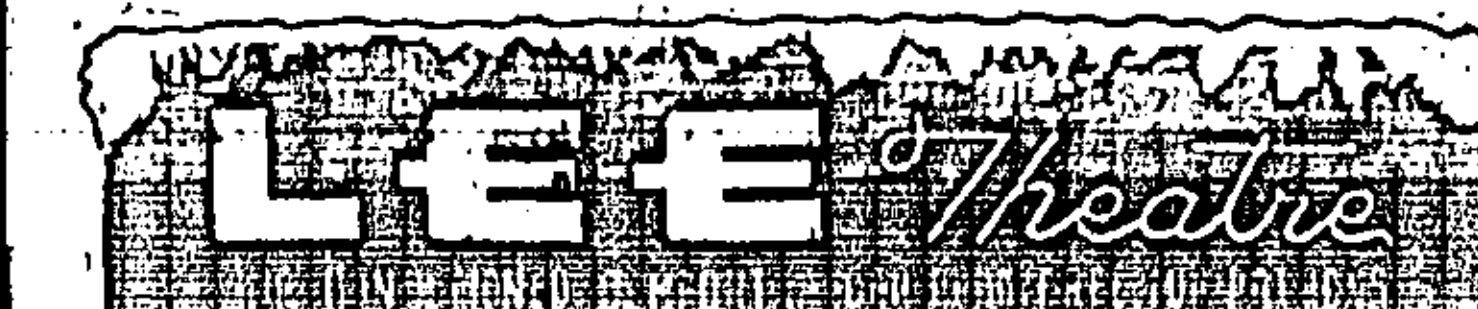
It was a remarkable fact that the tuberculosis death rate was highly correlated with the death rate from other causes. The tuberculosis rate, the whole population was liable, apart from those who died from this disease. If so, could a successful campaign against tuberculosis have beneficial effects on health extending far beyond its specific limits and objectives?

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★ SHOWING TO-DAY ★



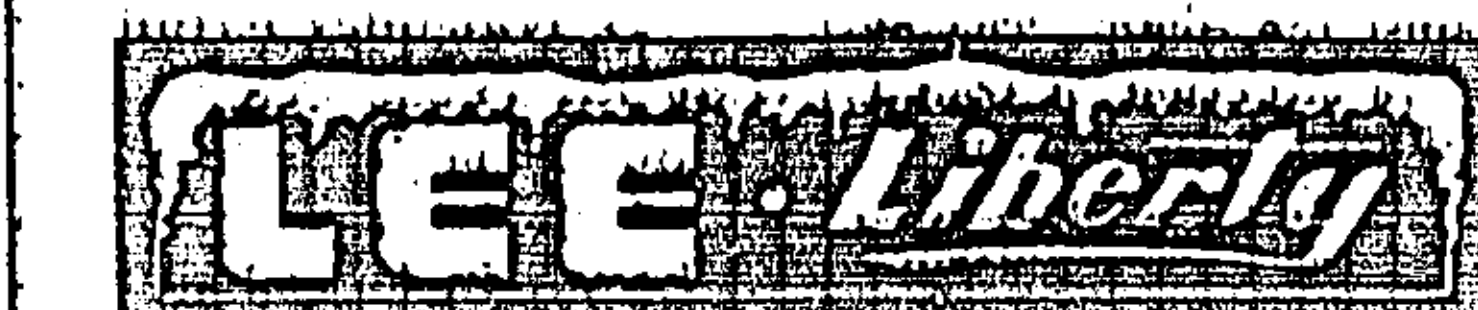
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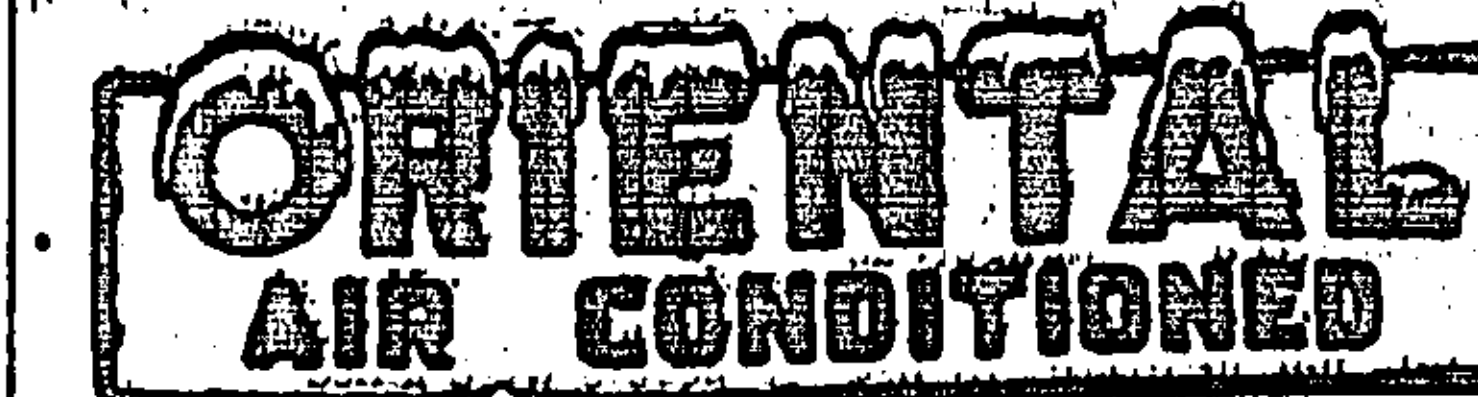
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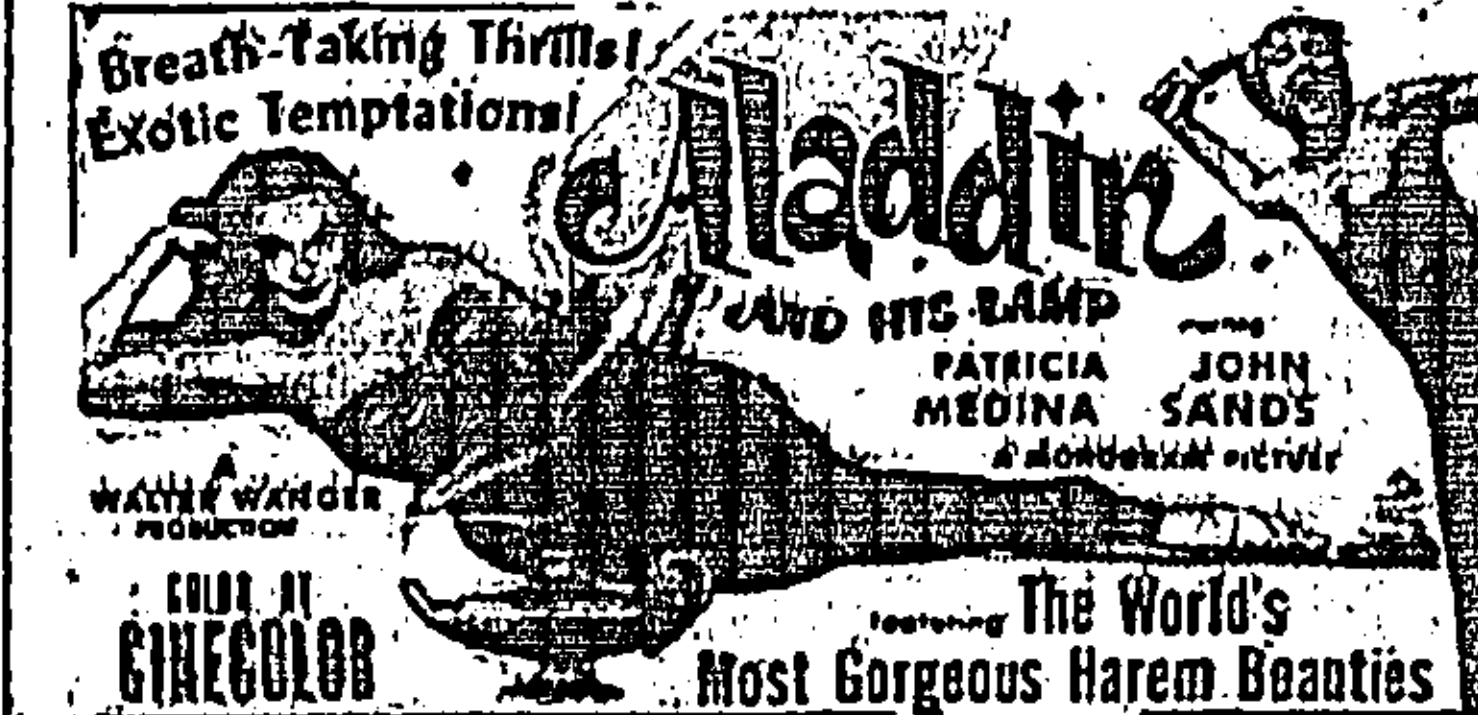


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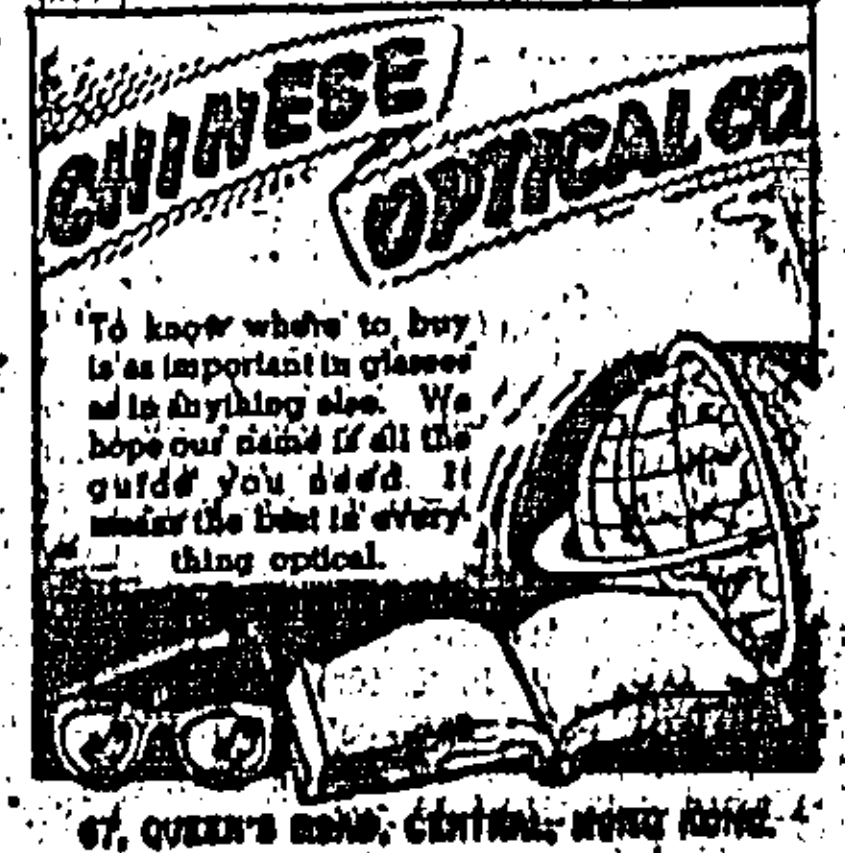
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Britain Taking Steps To Clarify Position Of POWs In Korea

Ridgway's Tour Of Inspection In Greece

Athens, July 21. General Matthew B. Ridgway, SHAPE Commander, arrived here by air today for a five-day visit to Greek military installations.

He was greeted by the U.S. Ambassador, John Peurifoy, and Greek military leaders. The Yugoslav Military Attache, Radovan Lovcincic, was also present.

Informal sources said General Ridgway would confer with Britain's Mediterranean Commander, Admiral Earl Mountbatten, tonight.

Lord Mountbatten is due to leave on Thursday for Port Said in his flagship, the cruiser Glusky.

Gen. Ridgway will leave on Tuesday morning by air for Salonika and Third Corps headquarters.

On Wednesday he will inspect Greek defences along the Bulgarian frontier. On Thursday, he will survey installations in Macedonia and Pirus and that night will be guest at a state dinner at the Grande Bretagne Hotel, Athens. Naval and air base units in the Athens area will be visited on Friday.—Associated Press.

London, July 21. Mr Arthur Henderson (Labour) today asked the Government if it would ask India to act as a protecting power for British prisoners-of-war in Korea and China.

Mr Anthony Nutting, Foreign Under-Secretary, replied in the House of Commons that no useful purpose would be served by the appointment of a protecting power.



David Morgan, 29-year-old British pilot who made aviation history by flying from London to Brussels in a Vickers-Supermarine Swift at a speed of 655.9 miles an hour. The jet, which is in full-scale production for the RAF, made the trip in 18 minutes 3.3 seconds.—Reuterphoto.

Peking Buying Up Rubber

Ceylon, July 21. Communist China has become the principal buyer of Ceylon rubber with Britain next, according to Customs returns issued here today.

In the first six months of this year China bought 27,000,000 lbs. of rubber, costing 59,000,000 rupees.

During June half of Ceylon's exports were shipped to China. Britain purchased 24,000,000 pounds of rubber valued at 47,000,000 rupees.—France-Press.

Robot To Solve Atom Problems

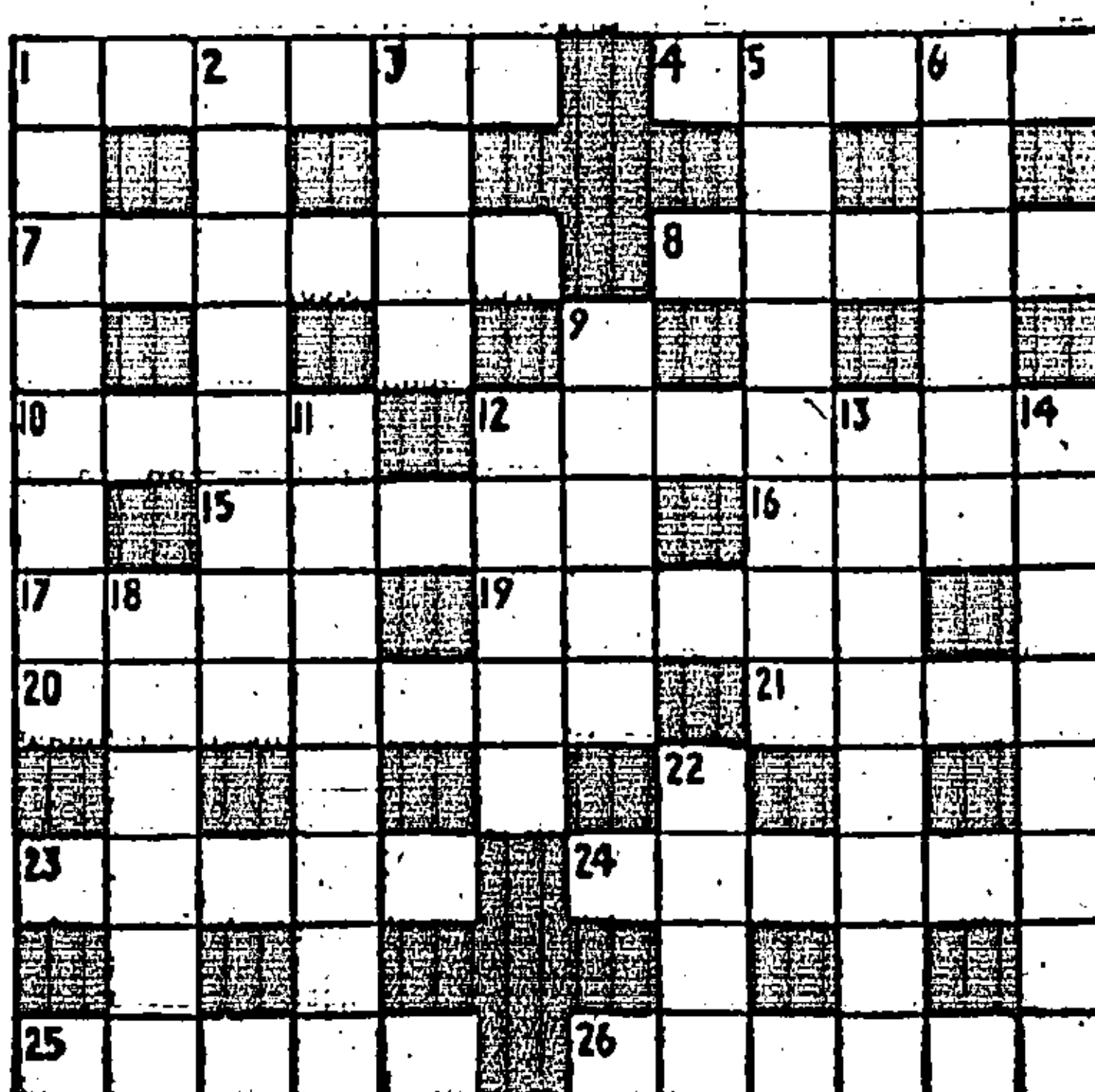
Toronto, July 21. Atom scientists from Canada's Chalk River research station are expected to use a £200,000 electronic "brain" now on its way to the University of Toronto from England.

The robot brain will solve mathematical problems in nuclear physics, engineering and astronomy, 100 times as fast as a man.

Harvest In Russia

Moscow, July 21. The Moscow Press reported today that the Soviet Union expects a rich grain harvest this year.—Associated Press.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS
1. Ascribo (6).
 4. Microbes (5).
 7. Sluggish (6).
 8. Kernal (5).
 10. Way out (4).
 12. Ferrets (7).
 16. Move slowly (6).
 18. Related (4).
 19. Lazy (4).
 20. Wearies (5).
 21. Garbed (7).
 23. Tell-tale (5).
 24. Small (5).
 25. Pious (5).
 26. Scolds (6).
- DOWN
2. Bold (6).
 3. Atom (6).
 5. Tidy (4).
 6. Holsted (8).
 9. Piece (6).
 11. Lukewarm (5).
 13. Intrude (5).
 14. Daint (5).
 15. Abandoned (8).
 17. Calumniate (8).
 22. Saturate (6).
 24. Opulent (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 3. Entertains, 8. Active, 9. Original, 11. Harkens, 12. Plot, 13. Infer, 18. Gorge, 19. Avid, 22. Screened, 24. Dominant, 26. Nestle, 20. Delegate. Down: 1. Laid, 2. Stup, 3. Evolving, 4. Mere, 5. Raags, 6. Lonely, 7. Salute, 10. Inner, 14. Forth, 15. Referee, 16. Candid, 17. Dismal, 20. Unite, 21. Adger, 22. Snug, 23. Red.

Mass Parade Of Tanks In Paris



Germany Hoping For Return Of Prisoners

Bonn, July 21.

West German Government officials see no political significance in the return to Germany of 650 prisoners-of-war and civilians after more than seven years in Soviet captivity.

Theirs was the first large transport column including former German soldiers to reach Germany since Tass announced in May 1950 that the repatriation of German prisoners-of-war had been completed.

According to Tass, only about 13,000 then remained in Russian hands, either because they had been convicted of war crimes or because they were invalids.

The transport arrived at Bischofswerde, in the Soviet zone. About 270 of the party, half of whom were ex-soldiers of the Wehrmacht (German army) captured by the Russians towards the end of the war, crossed into West Germany.

None of them could offer any clue as to whether the Russians intend now to resume the repatriation of German prisoners-of-war which they broke off shortly after the much-disputed Tass announcement.

Such a move would certainly be popular with the Germans at a time when Communism is seeking

their support for its unity campaign.

The German Red Cross, in a public statement, said that there is some hope that more German prisoners will return from the Soviet Union in the next months. But when questioned, leading officials said that the statement was not based on any knowledge of future developments.

Government officials in Bonn regard the unexpected return of the prisoners as only "collateral generosity."

1,500,000 MISSING

They thought that it might perhaps be a result of the public hearings of a special United Nations Commission earlier this year dealing with the fate of German prisoners-of-war. The West German Government gave the Commission the names of about 80,000 former German soldiers who are known to be still in Soviet camps.

Bishop D. Heckel, chairman of the Evangelical Relief Organisation for Internees and Prisoners of War, said that altogether more than 1,500,000 Germans are missing in the Soviet Union. These include soldiers and civilians, 200,000 to 250,000 of whom are believed to be still alive.

He said that about 80 Catholic and 40 Protestant priests, about 230 physicians and 238 Generals are known to be in captivity.

Mail is now reaching the prisoners-of-war camps regularly and the treatment of the prisoners has improved. Almost all are employed on work projects and many receive a little money, which they can buy additional food or tobacco in State shops.

Some months ago, the Russians allowed the prisoners to receive photographs in their mail. Immediately after the decision became known, censors struck the words "no more" out of letters in which prisoners had written "Please send no more photos", Bishop Heckel said.

"WAR FEVER"

As another example showing that "the Soviets can be human, too," he said, one of the men in the latest transport stated that at Bres-Litovsk a Russian Major walked up to him, critically inspected his scraggy beard and shaved it off. "You are looking pretty, I you shave," he commented.

Bishop Heckel said that Germans all over the world have sent gift parcels for the prisoners. He gave special credit to the Germans in Latin America.

The ex-prisoners seemed impressed by what they described as "war fever" among the Soviet people. They said that there is much talk of an impending American aggression against the Soviet Union and her East European friends.

Some claimed that new anti-aircraft batteries are being set up outside large cities. They noted a "Be prepared to defend your country" trend in Soviet domestic propaganda.

The ex-prisoners said they had talked to many Russian workers—men and women—with whom they were employed on reconstruction projects. The general feeling among them was that there would be war between the East and West over Germany before long.

Almost all said that they had been treated fairly well during the last months, but most wanted a single minute added to his captivity in the Soviet Union.

Princess Royal Visits Troops

Wearing a WRAC uniform and with her left arm in a sling, the Princess Royal, who is Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Corps of Signals, today inspected national servicemen and "reservists" of the 21 Linc. (Communication Signal) Regiment (Supplementary Reserve) in training, and the Western Command Signal Regiment, at Diacon Camp, Chester.

In the men's dining room, where 950 men were served in cafeteria style in 45 minutes, the Princess Royal was questioned.

Police Tighten Dope Guard

Toronto, July 21. Canadian police are intensifying their watch on suspected drug pedlars following disclosure that a number of high-school children in Vancouver have become addicts.

Arrests have been made, and several Vancouver students questioned.

UN FORCE DIG IN ON HILLTOP

Tokyo, July 22.

United Nations troops were reported today to be firmly entrenched on top of "Old Baldy," key hill on the west Korean front, after winning one of the fiercest battles of the war in Korea.

The UN infantrymen recaptured the hill soon after dawn, reaching the summit more than seven hours after the battle began.

The dazed Chinese defenders had been hammered relentlessly by bombing and machine-gunning planes, by supporting Allied tanks and by intense artillery and mortar bombardment.

The battle around "Old Baldy" had raged for four days. The Chinese took it on Saturday and the Allies counter-attacked four times before they were able to recapture it.

More than 50 fighter-bombers had hammered the hill on Sunday. They dropped bombs up to 1,000 pounds in weight, and plastered the slopes with flaming jetted petrol and machine-gun fire.

Clouds held down air action on Sunday.—United Press.

Tons Of Soot From Buses

London, July 21.

London's buses add 31,000 tons of soot a year to the atmosphere, complain the National Smoke Abatement Society.

The soot comes from their exhausts, and adds to London's time-ridden atmosphere, says a Society report, which advocates wider use of electric vehicles—trams and trolley-buses.

CENTRAL THEATRE

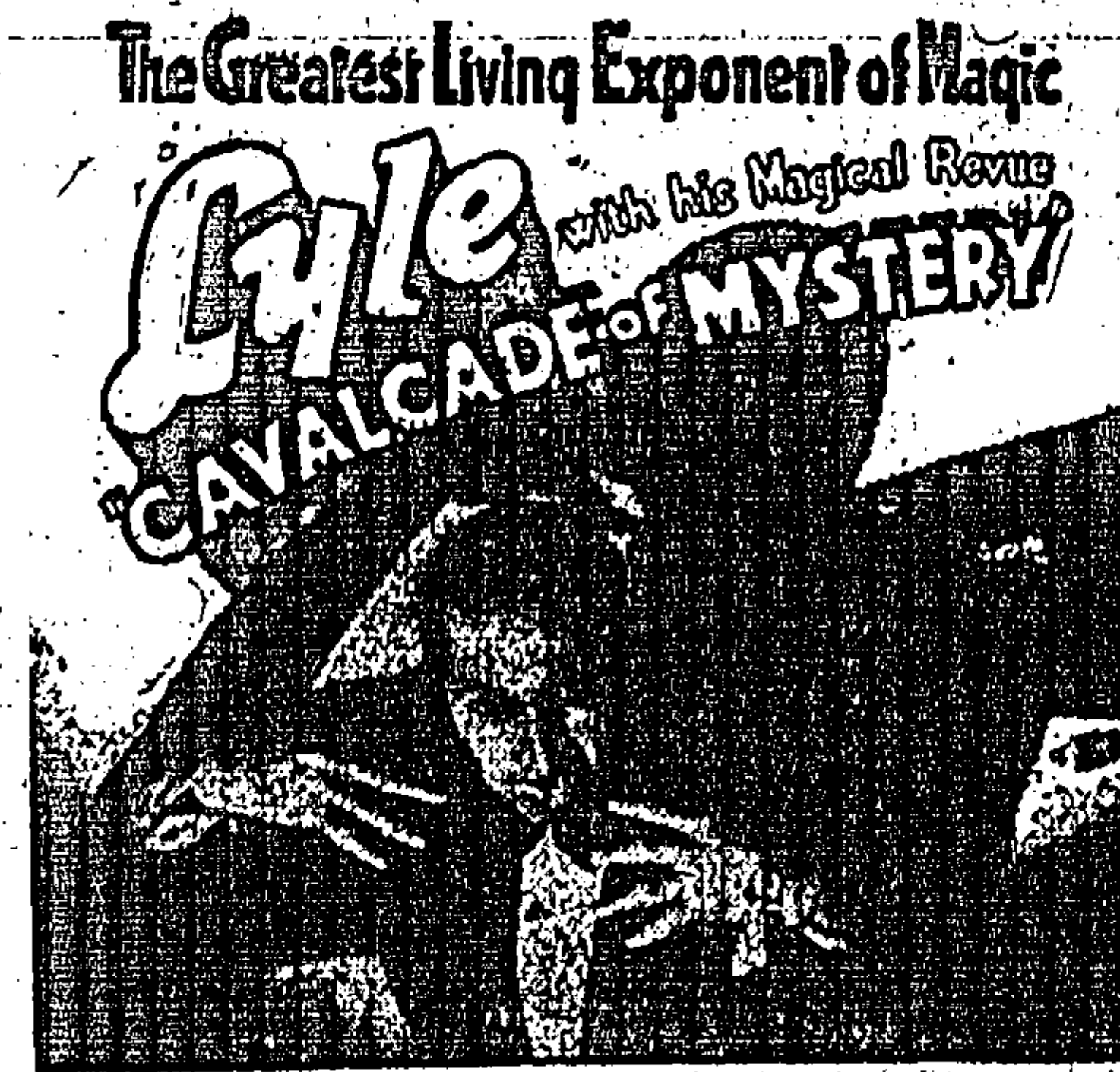
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Gromyko Off To Britain

London, July 21.

The newly-appointed Soviet Ambassador to British Mr. Andrei Gromyko, who is leaving Moscow by air today to take up his post, is expected in London on Thursday.

Mr. Gromyko, who holds the rank of Deputy Foreign Minister and who has long represented Russia at the United Nations, succeeds Mr. George Zaitsev. He will break his journey to Britain in France and Paris.—France-Press.

Plan To Ship Malayan Ore To Japan

Singapore, July 21.

Plans to ship 500,000 tons of Malayan iron ore to Japan, initially are envisaged by Metal Exports Incorporated.

The corporation is registered in Panama with offices in New York and Tokyo and has purchased the Temangan iron mine in Kelantan State, North Malaya.

Mr E. J. Boyle, President of the M.E.I., and Mr F. Kishiyama, Vice-President, on arrival here said that they hoped to ship 500,000 tons during the first working year and then increase it to 750,000 tons in the following year.

Mr Boyle said that the estimated amount of deposit in the mine was about 20,000,000 tons.—United Press.

Comet Girls Attend Jet School

London, July 21.

So that they can answer passengers intelligently when they ask: "How does the jet engine work?" BOAC stewardesses selected for the eight-months-a-minute Comet airliners are now receiving technical training.

They go to "school" at the Hatfield, Herts, factory of the de Havilland Aircraft Company, where the Comets are built.

The training lasts only two or three days, but with the aid of a sectionalised "Ghost" jet engine and a mock-up of a Comet's cockpit, they learn how the engine works and what the pilot does to make the Comet fly.

All the girls now flying on the Comet service to Johannesburg have been through the de Havilland "school." Others are following in readiness for the London and Singapore service.

THE MEN TOO

Men stewards of the Comet flight have the same training. The three stewardesses to take the latest course were 28-year-old Miss Patricia Hollister, of Cromwell Road, South Kensington; Miss Vivian E. Oliver, 27, of Wargrave Road, Twyford, Berks; and Miss Irene Rennie, 23, of Gledwood Gardens, Hayes, Middlesex.

Miss Hollister, a former Richmond County School girl, was in the WRNS during the war.

Miss Oliver was a wartime nurse, and joined Vickers-Supermarine, builders of the Swift jet fighters, as a draughtswoman.

Miss Rennie joined the BOAC two years ago after being a secretary.—London Express Service.

Queen Mary Takes Chair To The Films

London, July 21.

Queen Mary went to a private film show in Oxford Street and took her own chair with her. The chair—hard, stiff-backed, covered in green and gold cloth—was delivered by van five hours before Queen Mary arrived in her black-and-red Daimler at Pao House.

She likes to take that chair with her. She dislikes tip-up armchair seats.

Queen Mary, 85, sat at the back of a private cinema, seating 20, for 75 minutes to watch "Travel Royal" and "Heroes to the Memory."

"Travel Royal," a film about Britain, was originally made for America.

IN COLOUR

It will not be released until the end of the month. In it she saw Prince Charles, her great-grandson, in his first colour film.

In "Heroes to the Memory," a scrapbook film record of half a century, she saw herself on the screen for four of a total 55 minutes.

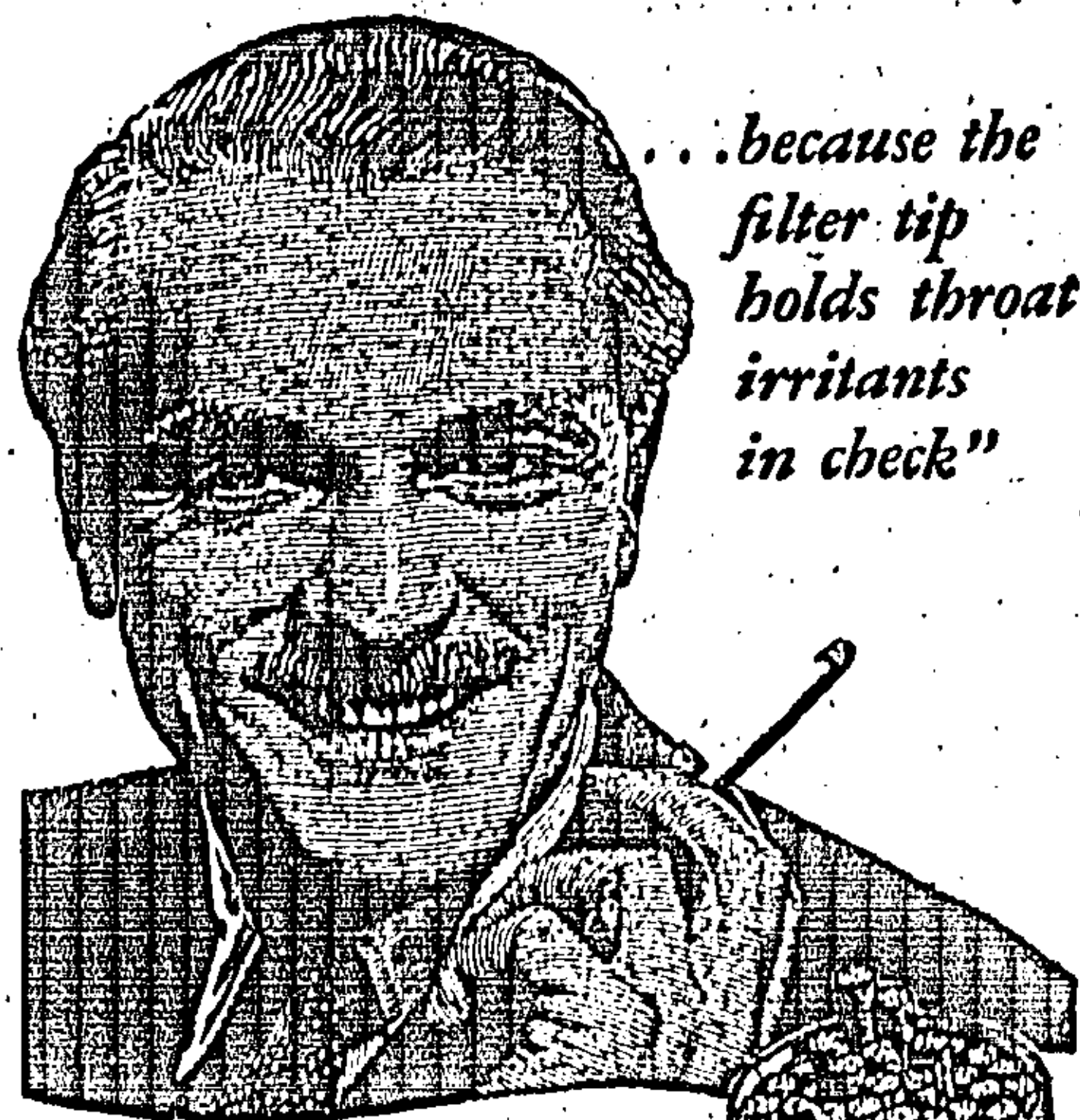
Obviously moved, she watched shots of her husband, her sons, her grandchildren.

"It was excellent," she said afterwards. A crowd spotted her car outside the building and thousands gave her a cheer as she left.

Chief Rabbi Dead

Paris, July 21. The Jewish Chief Rabbi of France died at his home here today.—United Press.

"I enjoy them
best of all

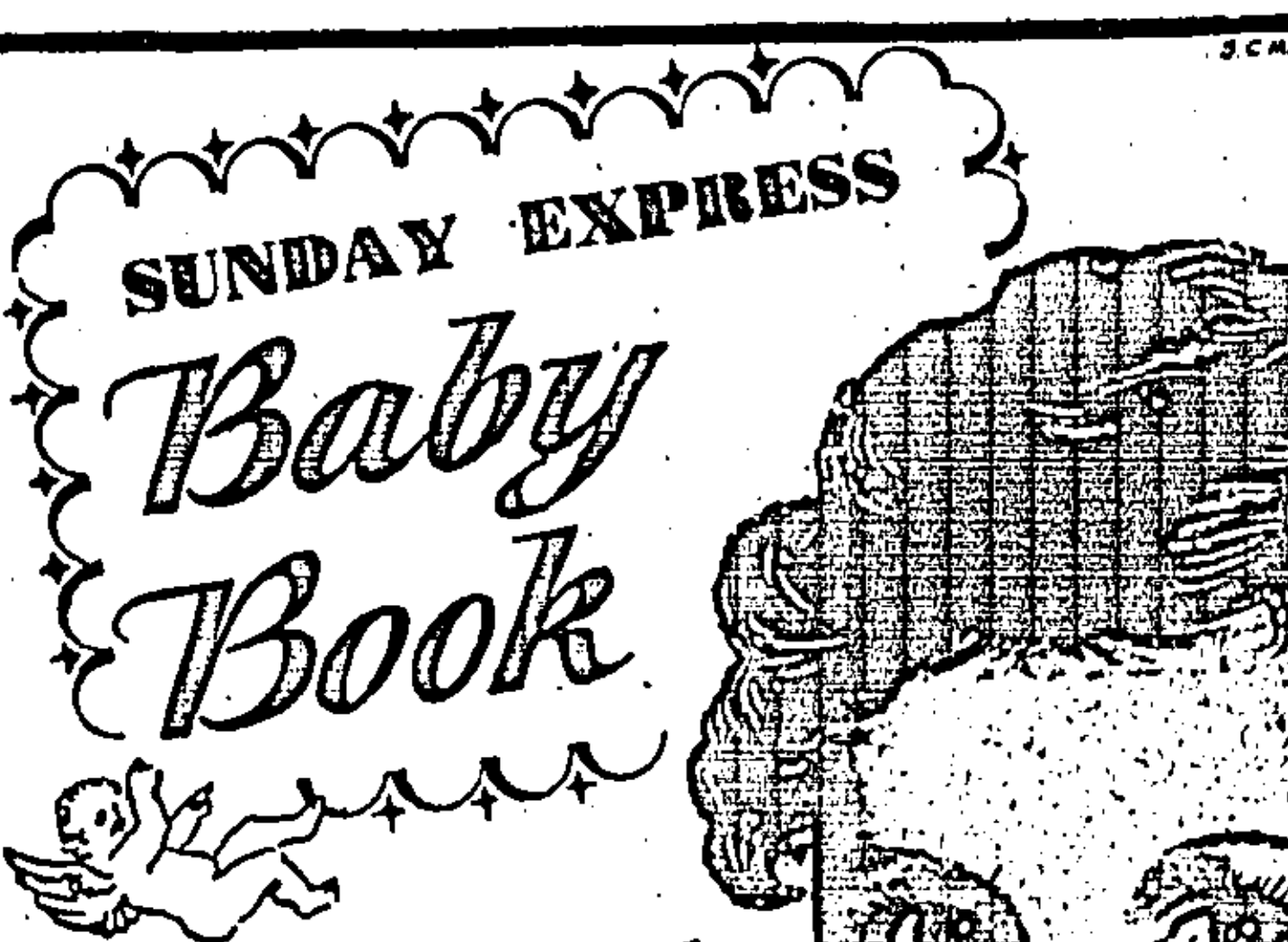


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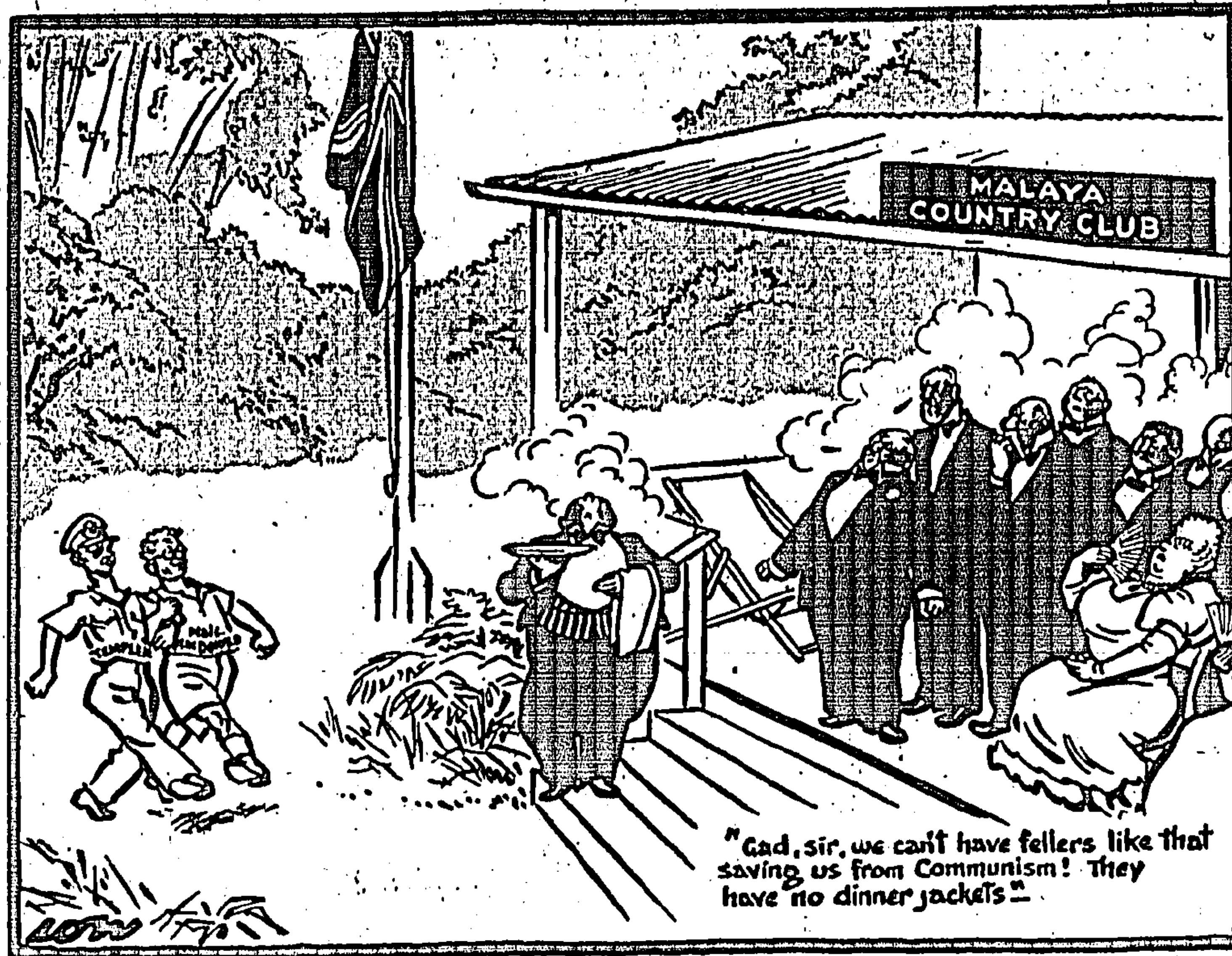
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Concluding "A Housewife in Moscow"

THE CAPITAL IS A TWO-FACED CITY

By WINIFRED DRAYSON

MOSCOW presents an imposing facade to the newcomer. The main thoroughfares are impressively wide and very clean.

But leave your sleek black Zis car, step just off Gorky Street—Moscow's Champs-Elysees—and at once you are picking your way across broken cobbles and gazing into dingy courts where the winter's cinder refuse lies piled high. Can this peeling stucco be the back of the fine-fronted store I have just been visiting? Unbelievably it is.

Turn sharp right when leaving your newly built de luxe hotel and in less than a hundred yards you find yourself in Shantytown. Moscow is indeed a city of contrasts. A dozen skyscrapers climb upwards, a splendid new university is nearing completion, Government office buildings are under construction, but still the people of Moscow wait for homes.

Housing famine

SOME large blocks of flats are being built, and I visited one building site. But as yet scarcely the surface of Moscow's housing problem has been scratched. I know too well that a great many people in Britain are desperately in need of homes, but compared with the people of Moscow they are well off.

One morning I set off with a Russian-speaking member of our party for a stroll down Gorky Street. Turning down a muddy track we stopped in front of a small log cabin. A man emerged and we got into conversation with him. To our great surprise he invited us into his home.

Immediately we passed through the door we found ourselves in a tiny room with no outside window. The room was lit by a dim bulb. A woman was cooking at a small gas stove; we could see no other furniture. This we found was a communal "kitchen" serving a number of families. Off this "kitchen" were three small rooms, and in each of these rooms we were told lived a separate family.

A voice called "Come in here," and a little dimly we stepped through into one of the rooms. Squeezing past a narrow bed in a curtained alcove we saw that three other beds were standing against the walls, all but taking up the whole available floor space.

The woman who had called us in pointed to a small alcove and explained that at night this was pushed into the centre of the room to make a place for a fifth bed. The room was told spotlessly clean. We were told

that this was "home" for five grown-ups: two men and three women.

The woman told us that the "head" of the family was earning the average Russian wage—800 roubles a month (about £20). I could not see any clothes space and was assured that the woman did her cooking in the communal "kitchen" we had passed through. In the whole building, the size of a two-storied prefabricated house, we were told that 35 people were living with one bathroom to serve them all.

No home life

LET me say that these conditions must be the worst, but from the questions I asked during my stay it was obvious that hundreds of thousands of Muscovites are living in incredibly overcrowded conditions. I hope I have made it clear that this little sortie was completely unofficial.

Housing famine

Family life as we know it cannot exist in these conditions, and, in the cities at least, old and young spend their leisure outside the home. The greatest attraction in Moscow is the ballet at the Bolshoi Theatre. This theatre and the ballet produced would be a sensation in any country. I have never seen such wonderful performances or such enthusiastic audiences.

Leisure activities

THEN there are the Palaces of Rest and Culture, where all kinds of leisure activities are carefully organised.

Moscow has Pioneer Clubs for children which are the counterpart of our Boy Scout-Girl Guide movement, plus a high educational content—Communist education.

I went to one of these clubs. The little girls I saw were about 11 years old and looked quaintly Victorian. They wore thick serge slouched tunics in dark blue, little high white collars, and plaited hair. Around the walls were large portraits of Stalin, smiling paternally, surrounded by groups of happy, laughing children.

Another day I visited a zoo which has a "school" for performing animals and its own theatre, mainly for children. I saw a fox, a mongoose, and a raven perform and while the show was going on an instructor explained the system of training.

She said: "We get the animals on the day they are born and mould them to obey our wishes. We well understand the animals' desire for food, and all our train-

ing is based on this need." It seemed to me the perfect analogy for Communist Russia.

I visited a school for boys aged seven to 17 and asked to see the textbooks for the junior school. From the many photographs of Stalin and Lenin in the books it was patent that Communist instruction begins at an early age. I pointed to one paragraph in a textbook and asked the Russian interpreter to translate.

He read: "The continent of America was not discovered by Christopher Columbus as the capitalist countries claim but by the Russian explorer." The name he said meant nothing to me. The British party stared in amazement, but before we could pursue this point a school bell broke up our visit.

The most popular British books in Russia today are translations of Charles Dickens. I asked if these books were supposed to describe conditions in Britain today. One interpreter said frankly: "No, we know that he wrote of conditions 100 years ago."

Gigantic deception

LATER I questioned a professor and he said: "I understand that things in Britain are greatly changed from Dickens's time, but the simple people here do believe that the conditions he described still exist in Britain." During our last election the Russian newspapers told their readers that, of course, our election was fought on Eatenwill lines.

My overriding impression of Russia and the Russian people was how earnestly the ordinary people desire peace; so many of them have seen war as we have not seen it, even in our bombed cities. But the most terrifying thing to me was the gigantic deception that is being practised on them by the Russian leaders.

These leaders' deeds make their talk of their wish for peace entirely hypocritical.

Let me stress that there are no outward signs of tension in Moscow. Though life to us seems strictly regulated, it is otherwise normal. With "undesirable" elements eliminated or in forced-labour camps—I had a first-hand account of these—the remaining people are solidly behind the Government.

The traps

THEY firmly believe all they are told, and that the West is preparing for an aggressive war. While I was there I felt the full force of all their propaganda. I saw the traps laid for the unsuspecting—and I am referring here to some of the people who were members of the Western delegations to the con-

ference—and the bait being swallowed.

The outright lie is used less than the half-truth and the subtle distortion in the Alice-through-the-looking-glass world in which the average Russian lives.

I must say that after seeing the Russians at home Communism as I see it constitutes a challenge to the Western world. In two respects we must keep up and improve our present standards. First, education. Only fully developed minds can "see through" Communism as it is preached to us and as it is in actual practice.

Secondly, whatever the effort required, we must achieve the seemingly impossible, maintain and improve on the living standards of our people, and at the same time remain strong.

The standard of living in Russia has not yet reached our own level, but in 50 years' time, the Russians claim, they might surpass us. We must never forget that possibility.

A chimp tries cold-killer in a 'saucepan'

DUBLIN.

JOEY, the six-year-old chimpanzee I interviewed in Dublin Zoo, may go down in medical history as a pioneer who helped to prevent millions of people from catching colds.

Zoo chimps are extremely susceptible to the germs of coughs and colds carried by visitors who watch them at close range.

In the last two years Joey, who has only wire-netting between him and his admirers, has never had more than a minor snuffle. Nor have any of his monkey-house mates.

Eminent Irish doctors believe the secret of Joey's freedom from colds is an electric "saucepan" fixed to the wall outside his cage.

The "saucepan" is filled with a pinkish powder which slowly boils away as an odourless, germ-killing vapour to keep the air continuously disinfected.

The doctors, hitherto so impressed with the device that extensive human trials have been carried out in large Dublin offices.

"It definitely seems to cut down colds," and bronchial troubles," an industrial medical officer told me. "We cannot stop employees picking up germs outside the office, but we can now control the spread of infection at work."

Other tests of the device as a defence against germ attack have been made by British Government scientists at the germ warfare station on Salisbury Plain.

Results there have been so encouraging that 60 "saucepans" have been installed to protect the men in a ship taking part in Navy germ warfare tests in the Hebrides.

The "saucepan" is also being tried out for disinfecting air-liners, to prevent the introduction of disease from abroad.

The pinkish powder, called H.R. (hexyl-resorcinol), is used as a germicide in sore throat pastilles and tooth-pastes. Its vapour produces no harmful effects on monkeys or men.

BAN BOXING?

★ BOXING should be prohibited because of the danger of cauliflower eyes, a leading London eye surgeon warns. Boxers who have been repeatedly punched in the eyes develop cauliflower-shaped patches inside the eyeball, caused by numerous small hemorrhages, Dr James Hamilton Doggart reports.

He believes that the boxer who is "punch-drunk" is suffering from the cumulative effect of many minor hemorrhages in the brain.

SPIV LOCUSTS

★ SCIENTISTS who are trying to defeat the gluttonous locust have hit on an ingenious way of

studying how weather affects the flight of locust swarms.

They discovered that a locust automatically beats its wings when a jet of air is blown over its head. So they built a lightweight roundabout, from which 32 locusts were suspended like hobby-horses.

When air was blown over the insects they began to fly, and drove the roundabout.

Tests under different conditions of warmth, light, and humidity showed that most locusts will fly continuously for up to nine hours in warm weather.

But there were always some spivs—and they quickly learned to rest their weary legs on their folded wings, and "free-wheel."

GAMMA SMITH

★ MY Prize for a "gag" announcement of the birth of a son to a doctor, deep-sea diver, or atomic scientist goes to L. B. McGrath, of Pilkington Street, Rainford, Lancs., for the following:—

"Dr. and Mrs. Smith announce the successful synthesis of a new body, Gamma Smith, weighing 7.025lb. Though similar in appearance and properties to that of analogous species, the raw material is, in the opinion of Dr. Smith, unique, being radiant only in his presence."

"Other observers" have noted only the emission of sound waves of variable frequency. Dr. Smith and his collaborator wish to thank Dr. Brown and his staff for their technical assistance and to accord thanks to the Government for a grant to defray the costs of the experiment."

(London Express Service)

American Column by R. M. MacColl

SO-BRIGHT YOUNG MEN ARE THE FORTIES

Washington. A restless, watchful, "trigger happy" when it comes to new ideas, keeps plenty of room at the top.

Just now there is a revolution going on in Detroit, America's motor-car capital—a revolution bringing in new methods, new aggressiveness. For the car companies have hit the biggest "sales resistance" and competition since the war's end, seven long years ago. They are doing something about it, too.

Typical of the trend is the fact that one firm, which sells more cars than any other in the United States, has boosted into its vital chief engineer's post a man just 42 years old. His name is E. W. Cole, and he is an outstanding expert on automatic transmission.

Out go the men in their mid-sixties—honorably retired and with excellent pensions. They were the "bright young men" of the early twenties, and the early twenties suddenly seem an awful long time ago.

In another famous company hard-driving L. L. Colbert, born in Texas and with a law degree from Harvard University, is appointed top boss. He is 43.

His predecessor, who will be 57 this autumn, started his career as a mechanic back in 1900. But his ripe judgment will not be lost to the firm, for he stays on as chairman of the board.

best are pulling in around 200,000 dollars (£21,420) a year each.

Predicts one of Detroit's most famous spokesmen: "There has been an unusually high turnover among the industry's executives in the past year—but watch out for many more in the next five."

THE Scripps Howard newspapers run a bantling editorial about the S.S. United States recapturing the Atlantic Blue Ribband from us.

It says: "We offer succor to our British cousins in their hour of trial. We have created a Frankenstein monster and the S.S. United States may possibly lose us the dowager trade. Dowagers still come equipped with eligible aging daughters."

"Each summer dowagers plus daughters leave our shores in elegant vessels, with that same optimism which characterizes the Christmas shopper. But three days and ten hours? Even at today's breakneck pace, few aging eligible daughters can make much headway in that time."

"You need a slower ship for that kind of thing. So our guess is that the dowagers and their daughters will take the good old Queen Mary as usual."

SAYS the powerful Wall Street Journal: "Watch for a further slowdown in Britain's rearmament programme. And new Face Nelsons and Pretty Boy presences on the U.S.A. to take Floyd's household words in over part of John Bull's burden: America a decade or so back, of defending the Middle East."

IN Lewiston, Maine, a 70-year-old female elephant named Phoebe, apparently feeling the breakneck speed in "hotbed up" heat, backed out of the lorry, cars.

which was transporting her and caused a 20-minute traffic jam while she lay down in the middle of the main street and went to sleep.

A kindly drugstore owner refreshed her with large supplies of feed soft drinks.

SAID Mr. Hartman to Mr. Boozer: "I'm very sorry." Boozer was picking out the New York studios of a big broadcasting company, against which a radio script writers' union is on strike.

It says: "We offer succor to our British cousins in their hour of trial. We have created a Frankenstein monster and the S.S. United States may possibly lose us the dowager trade. Dowagers still come equipped with eligible aging daughters."

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THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Lindy Remigino Is The World's Fastest Human

An Italian-American named Lindy Remigino is the World's Fastest Human. He won the title at Helsinki yesterday by an eyelash in an upset triumph from two aging West Indians — Herb McKenley of Jamaica and MacDonald Bailey of Trinidad and Great Britain — and a Texan, Dean Smith. All four were timed in 10.4 seconds, which represents great running on a track slowed down by considerable rain over the past two days.

Remigino has been an also-ran in American big meets for three seasons until he came into prominence by placing second in the final American Olympic tryouts to Art Bragg, eliminated in the Helsinki semi-finals after pulling a thigh muscle.

No less a surprise than Remigino was Herb McKenley, who actually outran Remigino in their semi-final heat. Herb travelled to Helsinki with much of his reputation for devastating speed gone. He still holds the world record for 440 Yards in 46 seconds dead, but he was not — though he may now be — considered a challenger to Rhoden or Whitfield in the 400 Metres.

McKenley becomes the first man in the history of the Games to win silver medals at both the 400 Metres (he was second) and the 100 Metres (he was third) in London Games in 1948. He has a chance of scoring a triple if he places in the first three in the 200 and 400 Metres runs at Helsinki. One other man has come near to that in the Olympic Games. That was Eric Liddell, the Scots missionary to North China, who won medals in the 1924 Paris Games in the 200 Metres and 400 Metres and refused to run in the 100 Metres — where he had an excellent chance as well — because the heats were run on a Sunday.

BRITISH SUCCESSES

British successes at Helsinki yesterday included a fifth place for the captain of the British team, Harry Whitfield, in the 400 Metres Hurdles, a fourth place for Harold Whitlock in the 50,000 Metres Walk and a sixth place for John Savage in the Shot Put. Albert Webster qualified for the nine-man final in the 800 Metres to be run today.

Britain, in fact, is doing very well on general average as this table of standings — drawn up on a sliding scale of 12 points to one for the first 12 places in each event already decided — shows:

United States	133
USSR	60
Great Britain	64
Sweden	33
Hungary	25
Czechoslovakia	23
Finland	23
Brazil	19
France	19
Italy	19
Jamaica	11
New Zealand	10
Norway	8
Australia	7
Rumania	7
Cuba	5
Netherlands	5
Belgium	4
Japan	3
Nigeria	3
India	2

FLEET WOMEN

The fleetest women in the history of the Olympic Games have gathered at Helsinki. This is proved quite conclusively by the fact that no fewer than 15 of them beat 12 seconds (the clock must show between 11.9 and 12.0 for the latter clocking).

Three have thus been eliminated from the quarter-finals who have managed this time and may retire from the contest with what consolation can be derived from the fact that a 100 Metres in 12 seconds would have won them a bronze medal at least in any of the past Games.

LONG JUMP

The United States captured the gold and silver medals — first and second places — in the Long Jump.

Jerome Bille turned in the best jump with 7.57 metres very much short of the Olympic record of the great Jesse Owens. Meredith Gourdine was second with 7.53 metres and the bronze medal for third place went to the Hungarian, Odor Foldessy, with a leap of 7.30 metres.

The full results were as follows:

1. J. C. Bille (USA) 7.57 metres (24 ft. 10 1/2 ins.).
2. M. C. Gourdine (USA) 7.53 metres (24 ft. 8 1/2 ins.).
3. O. Foldessy (Hungary) 7.30 metres (23 ft. 11 1/2 ins.).
4. A. Facanha de Sa (Brazil) 7.23 metres (23 ft. 8 1/2 ins.).
5. J. O. Valkonen (Finland) 7.16 metres (23 ft. 5 1/2 ins.).
6. L. Grigoryev (USSR) 7.14 metres (23 ft. 5 1/4 ins.).
7. K. E. Järvelin (Sweden) 7.10 metres (23 ft. 3 1/2 ins.).
8. P. Faucher (France) 7.02 metres (22 ft. 0 3/4 in.).
9. P. Snellman (Finland) 7.02 metres (23 ft. 0 3/4 in.).
10. T. Tajima (Japan) 7.00 metres (22 ft. 11 1/2 in.).

Lindy Remigino, of Manhattan College, New York City, won the 100 Metres dash in 10.4 seconds in an upset victory here today.

Herb McKenley of Jamaica was second, also with a time of 10.4, and MacDonald Bailey, of Britain, was third with the same time in an extremely close race.

Remigino barely edged ahead for victory, just one-tenth of a second slower than the record time set by Eddie Tolan (U.S.) at Los Angeles in 1932.

The finish between Remigino and McKenley was so close the judges had to study a photograph before announcing the winner.

The fourth man was Dean Smith, of U.S. and he too was timed at 10.4.

Fifth was V. Soukharev (USSR) in 10.5 secs, and John

ARTIE'S HEADLINE



Treloar (Australia) came sixth, also in 10.5 secs.

400 METRES HURDLES

In winning the 400 Metres Hurdles final in 50.8 secs, equalling his Olympic record, Charles Moore of the United States had to race his hardest to beat the Russian, Yuriy Lituyev, who came in second with a time of 51.3 secs.

Moore had the bad luck to be drawn in the outside lane. Lituyev was on the inside.

Moore, who has come to the front as a hurdler dramatically in the last two years, raced off in the lead and was never caught.

As they came to the last two hurdles the Russian made a desperate race to catch his rival.

The American crossed the last hurdle a couple of yards to the good and, battling home, broke the tape three yards in front of the Russian.

Moore was all in and rolling like a ship as he got to the line with teeth clenched. — Reuter.

Charles Moore, U.S., won the 400 Metres Hurdles today with Yuriy Lituyev of Russia second. Moore tied his own new record, set during Sunday's trials, of 50.8 seconds. Lituyev's time was 51.3.

Third place went to J. Holland of New Zealand, with a time of 52.2. He was followed by A. Julin of Russia (52.9), H. Whitfield, Britain (53.1) and Armando Ellypt, Italy, (54.4). — United Press.

50-KILOMETRE WALK

Helsinki, July 21. Guiseppe Dordoni of Italy won the 50 Kilometres walk today. He set up a new Olympic record and returned the fastest time over for this distance. His time was 4 hrs. 25 mins. 7.8 secs.

The old record of 4 hrs. 30 mins. 41.4 secs. was established by Harold Whitlock of Britain in Berlin in 1936. — Reuter.

France-France adds that Josef Dolezal of Czechoslovakia was

second, Rocky of Hungary third and Whitlock of Britain fourth.

SHOT PUT

Helsinki, July 21. It was the Californian Parry O'Brien's first heave in the Shot Put which won him the gold medal and a new Olympic record — 17.41 metres (57 ft. 1 1/4 ins.).

His compatriot Darrow Hooper, on the other hand, reached 17.30 metres (57 ft. 0 3/4 ins.) with his very last throw.

The World Champion, Jim Fuchs (third with 16.93 metres — 55 ft. 6 1/2 ins.), did magnificently considering that he was putting with a bad hand and a bad leg. Fuchs had his hand heavily bandaged and was limping when he went to collect his bronze medal from the new IOC president, Mr Avery Brundage of the United States — Reuter.

The old record was set up by Wilbur Thompson of the United States in London in 1948 with a distance of 17.12 metres (56 ft. 2 in.).

J. Fuchs (U.S.) was third with 17.06 metres, O. Grigalka (USSR) fourth (16.78 metres), R. Nilsson (Sweden) fifth (16.55 metres) and J. A. Savidge (Britain) sixth (16.19 metres). — Reuter.

WOMEN'S 100 METRES

Helsinki, July 21. Black clouds surrounded the Olympic Stadium as the women went on to the track for the 100 metres heats and it began to rain sharply.

There was a stir when the Austrian flyer, Marjorie Jackson, strode home to win her heat in 11.0 secs, three-tenths of a second faster than that returned by Miss Fanny Blankers-Koen of Holland in another heat.

In her heat, Miss Koen finished in 11.9 secs, equalling her 1948 time.

Results of heats of the women's 100 metres were:

- Heat 1—1. J. C. Bille (USA) 12.2; 2. T. Berkowski (Australia) 12.2.
- Heat 2—1. Mae Fagan (U.S.) 12.4; 2. L. Lina (Australia) 12.4.
- Heat 3—1. Bertha Brönnel (Netherlands) 12.2; 2. Vera Kolosnikova (USSR) 12.2.
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800 METRES

Helsinki, July 21. Arthur Wint of Jamaica won a thrilling race in the 800 metres semi-final today.

Wint's time was 1 min 52.7 secs. Whitfield was 1 min 50.1 secs. — Reuter.

EAST MEETS WEST AT HELSINKI



Russians and Americans get friendly in Helsinki's Olympic Village after the ceremony at which the Stars and Stripes of the United States was raised to the masthead.

Left to right: Henry Proctor (USA); Schuranlev (Russia); James Dunbar (USA); and Volkov (Russia). — Express Photo.

Olympic Sport Is No Longer 'Fun And Games'

BRITAIN'S BAND OF HOPE IS UP AGAINST RIVALS WHOSE VERY EXISTENCE DEPENDS ON A WIN

Says W. CAPEL KIRBY

Predicting Olympic winners is a mug's game, but one thing is certain, and that is Helsinki is going to be an embarrassing spot for anti-West or colour bar merchants in the next two weeks.

Negro contenders will be foremost in the jumps and in track events up to the equivalent of our half-mile. That, I feel, is a foregone conclusion, but it does not follow they will all be wearing the Stars and Stripes.

Straining at the leash are a select number of West Indian sprinters, including our own McDonald Bailey and the amazing George Rhoden, who are quite capable of breaking America's short-distance monopoly.

NOT QUITE SO OFTEN? In other words, I do not anticipate the band being capable of playing Star Spangled Banner from memory quite so soon after the opening ceremony as in London four years ago.

Where does Great Britain stand in all this? We could return with a hat full of medals, or just the hat, but think of these things if British hopes are not justified, and you're tempted to join forces with the whimpering Wilkes and sarcastic Sammys in their favourite game of "knock-knock."

Olympic sport is no longer fun and games for week-end sportsmen. It is a full-time job of hard work, and all the comic opera blarney about employed civil servants of sport like Nina Dumbadze, the Russian amazon, whose discus-throwing made her deputy of the Tbilisi City Soviet and President of the Georgian Society for Cultural Relations. Or like Imri Nemeth, and Gyula Bobis, whose popularity in Olympic hammer-throwing and wrestling gained them seats in the Hungarian Parliament.

Let us see how this State services approach to international sport fits in with the Olympic spirit.

When Hitler summoned Sergeant Woelke to his presence at the Berlin Games and promoted him on the spot to the rank of lieutenant as a reward for winning the shot-put title, there was a universal outcry from the holier-than-thou gang against what they rightly called a promotion to a position of privilege without profit or personal gain.

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MORE RIFE THAN EVER

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The Baron Proclaimed

EKECHEIRIA - THE OLYMPIC TRUCE

By PETER WILSON

The Olympic Games which started on Sunday in Helsinki, Finland, are the oldest surviving example of organised sport.

Many years before Christianity became the boon of the world, many years before the discovery of America, the exploration of Australia, the pacification of Africa, and the appreciation of Asia, these Games started as a semi-religious festival on the beaten tracks and the sun-burned meadows of Greece—then the only truly civilised country and community in the known world.

After a lapse of centuries they were re-created in 1896 by a Frenchman with a great vision—the late Baron Pierre de Coubertin—and the Games at Helsinki will mark the beginning of the XXth Olympiad of the modern era—although, in fact, they will only be the twelfth Games, war having interrupted the cycle in 1916, 1940, and 1944.

So, on July 10, Baron von French, president of the Finnish organising committee, proclaimed the ancient Olympic truce of Ekecheiria—that truce of the gods which was announced in Greece and which was maintained inviolate while the Olympic flame burned.

It must have been an impressive scene when von French, a Fin of the Finns, an iron man in an iron station, read his proclamation in the sun-drenched stadium where Finland has been hoping to hold this greatest pageant of striving muscles and dedicated youth since 1940.

OLIVE BRANCH

Referring to the original Games he said: "That spirit made the simple olive branch of victory more desirable to the youth of Greece than personal advantage. That spirit lives on and once more assembles all the world's youth to contend for the symbol of peaceful victory and athletic honour.

"Enmity, war, and drawn weapons were remote from the consecrated fire at Olympia. The greatest festival of modern times should be held in an atmosphere of international understanding in which the same ancient friendly spirit may prevail."

This pilgrimage of sport is the sixth wonder of this modern, complicated world.

There are quiet weight-lifters from the sun-baked plains of Turkey, little bronzed swimmers from the lagoons of Hawaii, flat-faced Mongol

BRITAIN IS MAKING A BIG BID IN THE OLYMPIC PRESTIGE STRUGGLE

By RALPH HEWINS

Helsinki

Britain's £30,000 team of 300 competitors is not the only eyecatcher from "the home of sport" at the Helsinki Olympic Games from July 19 to August 3.

There is the Duke of Edinburgh aboard the Trinity House yacht "Patricia," which is moored alongside the brand new Palace Hotel and opposite the President's Palace.

There is the cruiser "Swiftsure" with 800 bluejackets aboard. She is moored alongside Alkoholli, the state wine and spirits monopoly, which is already nicknamed "alcohol I like it."

Britain's unique jet steamer, the Comet, is also expected to try out the brand new Helsinki airport and to demonstrate over the city.

So far as is known no other country is putting on anything like such a show. Rival diplomats here are saying "the British are stealing the thunder."

The Finns' noses are also being put a little out of joint. But in their heart of hearts the locals are glad that their best friends are playing up on this occasion.

A NATION STOPS WORK
It is the greatest fortnight in Finnish history. The whole nation is stopping serious work in order to watch or listen in and to take part in the fun.

Anything the British or other friends can do to mark the occasion is welcome.

Sweden has sent 20,000 tourists. The American Airways flew Miss Universe, 18-year-old Armi Kuusela, back from Hollywood to be a guest of honour in her own country.

The question is what the Iron Curtain countries will do. Russia, participating for the first time,

sent 400 competitors, which about matches the American and Swedish efforts.

But the Soviet press seems still strangely disinterested. The local Tass bureau of eight men is covering the meeting. No extra press seats were ordered by Moscow and only one direct telephone line was requested.

The Communist eyecatcher seems to be a youth camp situated near Helsinki in order to attract inquisitive Westerners and tempt them into the "Peace Movement." The Russians evidently hope to get some defectors from the Western teams and visitors.

The West also expects defectors from the 1,000 competitors, officials and newspapermen from behind the Iron Curtain.

There is some speculation here about what the Russians will do, if anything, about the British cruiser. Will one of the new cruisers of the Soviet Baltic Fleet be sent to offset the competition? Or will Moscow protest to the Finns about admitting a British warship at this moment?

COMMERCIAL PRESTIGE

A vast amount of national and commercial prestige is involved in this record-sized sports meeting.

Austria is putting twelve of their 1952 models at the disposal of the British team and three, including a sports model, at the disposal of the Duke of Edinburgh.

Cars are some of Britain's most important exports and the Olympics will serve as an opportunity of displaying representative models to an assembled cross-section of the world.

Finland is of course concentrating on making herself as attractive as possible in order to regain her prewar reputation as a tourist country and prove to the world that she is anything but iron-curtained.

She has a Coalition Government based on a conservative-minded "Farmers' Party" and the emphatically non-Communist "Social Democrats." A non-party banker, Juho Paasikivi, is President. Communists now form less than a third of Parliament.

There is hardly a building without a new coat of paint. A brand new fair, rivaling the famous Copenhagen Tivoli, has been built. The licensing laws have been changed so that you can buy beer before lunch without a proper sandwich and there will be dancing extended to 2.30 a.m.

The ancient fortress of Sveaborg in Helsinki harbour has been converted into a de luxe restaurant.

Finland's most distinctive cultural oddity, the dry steam bath (sauna) will also be plugged. Finns are born and bred to bathe in the sauna. Whole families lather and scrub each other down in the sauna on Fridays. In order to get the circulation going, bathers lash each other with birch twigs and plunge into cold water afterwards—even into the snow in winter.

Much to the joy of the Finns, the Duke of Edinburgh has asked for a sauna. His ADC, Commander Parker, RN, of Australia, has just been over to check arrangements.

I learn that the selected sauna will be "neutral." That is to say it will be in a bath shed run by a foreigner, so as not to disappoint Finns who have offered to put their own saunas at the Duke's disposal.

"WOLVES" WARNING
The "fraternisation" problem is worrying some Finnish women. Their national association has issued a warning to Finnish girls "against wolves" in the form of eloquent Frenchmen, disarming

Americans, and fatal Austrians, etc.

The Finnish Women's Association adds, "We mistrust neither our own girls nor foreign visitors. Our warning pamphlets are merely a little reminder to our sister countrywomen—especially those from the rural districts—who may need this jog to their memories."

There will be every opportunity of seeing pretty Finnish girls. The restaurants are running cabarets nightly. There will be beauty parades, headed by Miss Universe, Armi Kuusela. There will also be fashion shows. In fact there seems to be a little of what almost everybody fancies in this Olympiad, held ten minutes drive from the iron-curtained Russian base at Porkkala.

(London Express Service)



Lord Burghley, President of the British Amateur Athletic Association, addresses members of Olympic Games teams from Britain, Italy, Egypt, South Africa, New Zealand, Burma, Switzerland, Holland, Nigeria and Singapore during the flag-raising ceremonies at the Olympic Village.—Express Photo.

Britain's Juniors Hold The Nation's Tennis Future In Their Hands

By FRED PERRY

London.

This last Wimbledon has proved that the future of the game as far as "name players" is assured.

It can hardly go wrong when there are such performers as 17-year-old Maureen Connolly, and Lewis Hoad and Ken Rosewall, of Australia, also 17.

They have taken Wimbledon by storm and will fill the stands for many years to come.

We in England have become extremely "junior" player" conscious of late. But we are years behind the times.

America and Australia started long ago and their efforts have borne fruit in recent years. We started seriously only after the second war, so it will take time. As far as England is concerned there are more and better junior players than ever before.

FAR BEHIND

The standard of junior Wimbledon is higher and the play of the junior stars is also better. But when you come to match it against the form of Miss Connolly, Hoad and Rosewall we are far behind.

At the same time we must not forget that American and Australian youngsters of 17 are far ahead in development over English youngsters of the same age. They have had more opportunity to play in the past few years. But they have worked hard and they have worked harder than any English youngsters in the same position.

It is only that constant work and practice that has enabled them to reach the high standard they have achieved.

We have plenty of talent in England, but it is up to the individuals themselves to bring it to the fore.

They must spend hours and hours on the practice court and they must take their shots, stroke by stroke, and work on them until they have perfected them.

We have had good youngsters before but they have fallen down on the most important part—behind the scenes on the practice court.

VITAL POINT

One vital point has shown itself in this tournament—the service.

Our juniors must learn to serve with confidence and they must

practise that serve until they have perfected it.

The rules of the game guarantee that a player shall serve every other game. No matter how good your opponent might be, that can never be changed.

So all of our youngsters with aspirations to greatness can practise service until it becomes second nature. They must all learn to control the second serve by the use of spin.

We have a good crop of young boys. Bobby Wilson, aged 16, has already done well and has the type of game that shows great potential. He has not been able to practise of late owing to examinations. Most of our young boys have found that the same has held good for them.

Examinations are now over so now is the time for them to get down to work of a different sort. Wilson's potential is good. He has fluency of stroke, variety of purpose and a good serve. He, like all other juniors, is to be given opportunity. So much has already been decided.

It is up to them to make use of those opportunities and to go out and fend for themselves if need be.

TM IN.....

Billy Knight, left-hander, has also shown progress. He is extremely keen. When he won his way through the qualifying rounds of Wimbledon he immediately telephoned the Wimbledon referee and said: "Well, I'm in; who do I play?" Such is the spirit we need.

These juniors of ours should watch all the great players at every available opportunity for they can always learn something.

Young Knight hits the ball with authority and knows what he wants to do. He does not have the actual possibility of Wilson but he has more overall generalship.

Then we have Tony Pickard who has made a great deal of

improvement, particularly in his mental outlook in recent months.

There is young G. Price, of Derbyshire, who is going for the "Big Game." He is only 16 and lacks control at the present time.

He is a big boy with lots of power and is wise to try for the big game.

HE MUST STICK

If he is to go for this style of game he is naturally going to make errors, but if he has definitely decided that the "big game" is for him, then he must stick to his decision and not be put off.

Perhaps the youngest is young Chris Day, 15, who has an all court game and is expected to do well as he develops.

A little older is Bob Lee from Warwickshire who qualified from the Northern section and played extremely well in doubles with Billy Knight.

I do not say these boys will become world champions, nor do I say they will become Hoads and Rosewalls, but I do say they are the best crop of youngsters we have had in years and that just how far they get is up to them—and they alone.

(London Express Service)

Turks Keep Up Their Reputation As Wrestlers

Helsinki, July 21.

The Turks kept their reputation for wrestling in the second round of the free-style tournament.

1. Alan beat A. Vafadar (Persia) on points in the heavyweight class. H. Zafer beat R. Assam (Mexico) on a fall in 5 min. 25 sec. in the lightweight, and S. Saribatur beat T. Jankari (Finland) on points.—Reuter.

HOW ASIANS DID

Japan's flyweight wrestler Yushu Kitano, defeated Mohamed Edward of Egypt by a fall after 7 minutes 20 seconds in a free style wrestling elimination bout here today.

In the featherweight class, K.D. Hangave of India was given a walkover by Lugo of Venezuela. In the same weight class, Rauno Mäkinen of Finland defeated Rinsaburo Tominaga of Japan by a fall after 8 minutes 32 seconds.

In the flyweight class, Heinrich Weber of Germany defeated Miranjan Das of India by a fall after 3 minutes 15 seconds.

In the featherweight class, Roger Bielle of France defeated Gonzalo Manobog of the Philippines on points.—France-Press.

Denis Compton Explains 'WHY I WROTE MY LETTER TO THE SELECTORS'

This is something I did not wish to write. When I sat down to draft a personal letter to N. W. D. Yardley, chairman of the Test Selectors, I looked upon it as a private matter—and I believed implicitly it would remain so.

How the first news leaked out I have no idea but, when confronted with the direct question, the Selection Committee chairman had no alternative but to admit that I had suggested I should be omitted from the England team to play at Manchester.

What I considered a deeply personal affair had become public property against my will.

Since then I have heard several so-called "inside" versions of the reasons which prompted my action.

Some have been miles from the mark, and none wholly accurate.

DISAPPOINTED

Let me give you the REAL reasons. For one thing, my knee has behaved much better than last season.

If it remains as it is now, I shall hope for many more years in first-class cricket. No, my knee was not the cause.

Most people realise the honour bestowed upon the player chosen to play for his country.

Possibly, however, only those with actual experience appreciate the sense of responsibility which Test cricket carries—and sometimes the strain it causes.

I reveal no secret when I say that for some time I have been disappointed with my form.

Even fair successes last summer offered only partial compensation for the disappointments in Australia. This season I have been far from satisfied.

DISTURBED ME

If form alone had been the consideration I doubt whether I should have written to the Selectors.

After all, unless he is unfit, the player should leave an account of his form to the acknowledged experts. Otherwise, he can cause them only embarrassment.

My problem was not so clear-cut as that. Frankly—and again I should have preferred not to talk about this—I have to admit that my low scores have disturbed me mentally.

Accordingly, I thought my duty to the Selectors was to acquaint them with my feelings. They could not look into my mind.

Every Test cricketer knows the difference between walking to the wicket brimful of confidence and going out to bat conscious that some 30,000 or more pairs of eyes are on him and that the majority of spectators, in effect, are saying to themselves or each other: "What is it going to be this time—another failure?"

LEAN PATCH

I know I am not the first player to have struck a lean patch. Most have fought their way out of it.

Probably many hold that I should have been prepared to do the same.

Believe me, when I wrote to the Test chairman, I was not trying to beat the executioner's axe.

Greater players than I have been dropped from Test teams, and I admit freely I regarded myself as anything but certain of selection.

Had this happened without any advance publicity, I should have said nothing about my letter to the Selection Committee.

They, too, would have treated it as a private matter—as they did when another England player recently asked to be left out!

MY AMBITION

Now that the rubber with India cannot be lost, my overwhelming ambition is to help England regain the Ashes from Australia next year.

I genuinely believed that my best use to England might be served if, for a time, I was away from the Test atmosphere.

In that frame of mind I sought the advice of a former England captain. I explained everything to him. We discussed the question from every angle.

Our joint opinion was that I might regain my confidence quicker if, for a period, I concentrated on county cricket. Then I acted on his suggestion.

Nobody is more aware than I of the debt I owe to English cricket.

Without it I should not have seen as much of the world as I have, met so many grand people, nor enjoyed life so much.

If I can do anything to repay the debt, I am at England's service. When English cricket wants anything from me I am ready.

(London Express Service)

Olympic Fencing

In Monday afternoon's fencing, Egypt beat Sweden 10-0. Individual performances included Egypt's M. Youne's four victories, H.H. Towfik one victory, M. Rind two victories, Abdel Haliz three.

Sweden's R. Ryd, Thum won two, R. Larsson won one, B. Larsson two and S. Fahlman 1.

Egypt and Italy advanced to the semi-finals. France and Belgium will meet in the other semi-final.—United Press.



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"SHENGKING"	Keelung, Keelung, Keelung, Keelung	5 p.m. 30th July
"SHENGKING"	Keelung, Keelung, Keelung, Keelung	5 p.m. 30th Aug.
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ARRIVALS FROM		
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	25th July
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Proposal to change a Ship's name.

We, The Hong Kong Salvage & Towage Co. Limited, of Queen's Building, Victoria, Hong Kong, hereby give notice that in consequence of Company Policy, We have applied to the Minister of Transport, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of:-

- (1) Dumb flat "Moller Crane No. 1" of HONG KONG REGISTRY Official Number 191450, Gross Tonnage 249.72 tons, Register Tonnage 249.10 tons, and
- (2) Dumb flat "Moller Crane No. 2" of HONG KONG REGISTRY Official Number 191491, Gross Tonnage 383.15 tons, Register Tonnage 317.15 tons,

heretofore owned by The Hong Kong Salvage & Towage Co. Limited for permission to change their names to "HKST Crane No. 1" and "HKST Crane No. 2" and to have them registered in the new names at the Port of HONG KONG as owned by the Hong Kong Salvage & Towage Co. Limited.

Any objection to the proposed change of names must be sent to the REGISTRAR OF SHIPPING at HONG KONG within SEVEN days from the appearance of this advertisement.

Dated at HONG KONG the 21st day of July 1952.

THE HONG KONG SALVAGE TOWAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.
J. R. E. HARRISON
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For further information please telephone the Secretary (23015).

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

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arr. 10th July, 1952.
s.s. "CHANGTE"
arr. 20th July, 1952.
Damaged cargo ex these vessels will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf Godown at 10 a.m. on Wednesday 24th July, and Thursday 25th July, 1952, and consignees representatives are requested to be present during survey.

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s.s. "PATROCLUS"
arr. 20th July, 1952.
Damaged cargo ex this vessel will be surveyed at H.K. Wharf between 10 a.m. and noon on July 22 and 23, 1952, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
Hongkong, July 21, 1952.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER
DARDER-WILHELMSEN LINE
s.s. "TANESIS"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godown where it will be at consignees risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and condition of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on the 21st July, 1952.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd July, 1952, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 23rd July, 1952, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Agents,
Hongkong, 10th July, 1952.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees per
Australasia-Pacific Line
s.s. "CITROS"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godown where it will be at consignees risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and condition of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke at 10 a.m. on the 23rd July, 1952.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 20th July, 1952, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 21st August, 1952, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Agents,
Hongkong 21st July, 1952.

(More Notices on Page 9 Col. 7)

P.O. B.I. E & A

COMPANIES

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE		
Outwards	Leaves London	Due Hongkong
"CARTHAGE"	20th June	28th July
"CORFU"	24th July	15th August
"CANTON"	21st August	22nd September
Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore		
Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
"CARTHAGE"	1st Aug.	1st September
"CORFU"	20th August	28th September
"CANTON"	20th Sept.	27th Oct.
Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London		

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Arrives	From
"SOCOTRA"	23rd Aug.	U. K. Continent via Straits
For		
"SUDAN"	27th July	U.K. Continent via Straits, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles & Casablanca

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Port Swetten

